Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 18, 1841.

MR. WEBSTER.—By the letters of this gentleman, which we lay before our readers to-day, it will be seen, that, yielding to the earnest entreaties of the President, and the counsels of those who had a right to advise him, as well as the dictates of his own judgment, he has consented to remain in the important post he occupies. When the immense importance of our relations with Great Britain are taken into view, and the value of wise and discreet counsels at the head of affairs, the country will rejoice that Mr. WEBSTER has consented, at the costly sacrifice of his own feelings, to remain. Could the country have spared Mr. WEBSTER at this juncture, we should have preferred his retiring, but under all the circumstances of the case we rejoice at his decision.

MR. EWING.—As was to be expected, the Madisonian is out against this gentleman, for presuming to give a plain and unvarnished statement of the treatment he received at the hands of the President. The Madisonian does not deny any of Mr. EWING's statements, but charges him with a violation of official courtesy, in unfolding the secrets of Cabinet councils. Under any ordinary circumstances, the course of Mr. EWING could not be justified, but when it is recollected that Mr. TYLER had sent him to negociate with members of Congress about the form of a Bank Bill, and directed him to officially inform Messrs. BERRIEN and SERGEANT, that he would give his sanction to a bill of a certain character, and after every thing possible had been done to satisfy the scruples of the President,—yet he, in the face of his own declaration, and without consulting MR. EWING, or apologizing for his conduct—or giving reasons for his sudden change of opinion—vetoed the very bill he had assisted to frame, we think Mr. EWING not only justified in pursuing the course he did, but that he deserves applause for exhibiting to the country the true character of its Chief Magistrate.

Important from Washington.

Our news from Washington to-day will be found of a deeply interesting character. It will be seen that the new cabinet ministers have all been confirmed, and that Mr. WEBSTER will retain his situation in the cabinet.

Among the most interesting items is the confirmation of Mr. EVERETT, by a vote of 23 to 19. A watchful and beneficient Providence has averted the calamity which would have resulted from his rejection. Some of the Northern opposition members paired off to avoid a vote on this question, and SILAS WRIGHT of New York, avoided facing it by leaving town before the vote was taken.

MR. J. N. BARKER has been nominated to take Mr. FORWARD's place as first Comptroller of the Treasury. Mr. BARKER was Comptroller immediately preceding Mr. FORWARD, and was removed by Gen. HARRISON!

JOHN LATHROP MOTLEY, of Massachusetts, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to Russia.

It is reported that Mr. BELA BADGER has been rejected as Naval Officer for Philadelphia.

The Whig Manifesto, which we publish today, is said to be written by Mr. KENNEDY, from Maryland.

The ex-members of the Cabinet, feel that a *personal* as well as a *political* injury has been inflicted upon them by the course of Mr. TYLER. All have lost a good deal of money by expenditure in Washington, particularly Mr. BELL and Mr. BADGER, who had got into houses well filled and furnished for a long campaign.

The retirement of Mr. BADGER is matter of great grief to the officers of the Navy, and they say that never has that department been characterized with more efficiency and ability, than during his brief but brilliant administration.

HONEST JOHN BANKS.—Hear what the American Sentinel, a Porter paper, says in reference to our worthy candidate for governor:

"With regard to Judge Banks, we wish not to be misunderstood. We have heard, and have reason to believe, that his *private character is* UNIMPEACHABLE, and no objections can be raised to him but such as may arise from an honest difference of opinion respecting the administration of the government."

How different is the *private character* of D. R. PORTER,—will his warmest friends—will the American Sentinel, say that HIS *private character is unimpeachable?*

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

To the Antimasons of Allegheny County.

I regret exceedingly the course occasionally pursued by the editor of the American towards our able and indefatigable representative, ISAAC LIGHTNER. I regret it, not so much because I entertain a high opinion of his ability to render valuable services, as because the course pursued by that editor is calculated, so far as it has any influence, to stain the high character which the Antimasonic party of this county has hitherto maintained for good faith and fidelity to its engagements.

For eleven or twelve years, now, the party has regularly made its nominations, and always supported them with unimpeached integrity, unless in the case where the candidates abandoned their principles. Even in the case of Thomas Williams, whose previous course was so offensive to Antimasons, a zealous and efficient support was given, from the moment our representatives in Convention nominated him.

Having so long and so often witnessed the fidelity of the Antimasonic party to the pledges given, by its delegates, I have felt truly proud of its high character, and therefore, as I have before said, regret to see an effort made to seduce the party, or any portion of it, from the honest and honorable course which it has hitherto pursued.

I regret, too, that the editor of the American, professing to be an Antimason and to conduct an Antimasonic paper, should labor to injure a regularly nominated candidate of that party.

That editor, in his paper of Wednesday last, has the following remarks in reply to queries propounded by some cunning enemy, or treacherous friend, about the late letter of Mr. Lightner to some delegates in the Whig Convention

"Mr. Lightner is a Mason, or at least was one, and resided many years in this city, and in communion, we believe, with the lodges, *from which he withdrew some few years since,* and was supposed to be firmly attached to the Antimasonic interest, and its organization in this county. *This letter to the Masonic Whig Convention,* affords the first evidence of any cause to doubt of that attachment, *as he distinctly gives it as his opinion, in that letter, that the only claim of the Democratic Antimasonic Convention, which has been in existence so many years, and by which he was, last year, himself nominated and elected, to deference and respect, arises from the circumstance of its having met a day or two earlier than the other.*"

Here it is alleged, that Mr. Lightner distinctly gave it as his opinion, that the only claim which the Antimasonic Convention of June last had to deference or respect, was the circumstance of its having met a few days earlier than the other (the Whig). Again, that editor says:

"From which we are to suppose, that if *the Masonic Convention met before the other,* he would not have deemed the other (the Democratic Antimasonic) of any claim to respect."

Now there is nothing in Mr. Lightner's letter to justify such statement or inference as that editor makes.

The following are Mr. Lightner's words:

"I make free to say, however, that had the county organization of this year been left to me, I should have preferred adopting the call indicated by the resolution of the State Convention at Harrisburgh in March; *and I regret that the Great Harrison Democratic party of Allegheny county should not have been organized or called together for an expression of its opinion beforb the organization which hitherto prevailed in its accustomed manner held its primary meetings and made its nominations. Had this been done, I have reason to believe that there would have been little dissension among the friends of order in this county.* But it was not done, and I much fear that the result will be injurious."

Here it is plain that Mr. Lightner had no allusion to the "Masonic Convention," but expresses his "regret that the great Harrison Democratic party (that is the Antimasons, Whigs, and Straightouts) of Allegheny county, had not been organized or called together" before the Antimasonic party held its primary meetings, and made its nominations in its customary manner.

Now what heresy is there in this? If *all* parts of the great Harrison party had met together by their delegates, or in any other way, the Antimasonic party must have first approved that course. Before such organization and joint meetings could take place, the consent not only of the Whigs and Straightouts must be had, but that of the Antimasonic party, too. If the Antimasons would give such consent, and thus agree to merge their distinctive character in that of the Harrison party, it would not be strange that Mr. Lightner should not regret it.

If Antimasons would agree to do it, Mr. Lightner might well approve it when done; and, without the consent of the Antimasons, it could not be done.

If Mr. Lightner had said, as the editor of the American represents him to have said, "that if the *masonic* Convention had met before the other, he would not have deemed the other (the Antimasonic) of any respect," he would have been censurable. But he said no such thing; he spoke not of any one section of the party; but of "the *great* Harrison Democratic party"—Antimasons, Whigs and Straighouts, united—as they were in the Presidential contest.

The editor of the American lately published Mr. Lightner's letter from the Manufacturer, and seemed to doubt its genuineness. I was surprised by those doubts, because, when the letter first appeared, he spoke of it editorially as a "proper letter," "a *good* one," and well calculated to please both Whigs and Anti masons.

David Lynch, a very shrewd politician, remarked, immediately after the letter was published, that "Lightner must have consulted Craig before he wrote it,"—meaning that it was favorable to the Antimasonic party.

I trust that the editor of the American will see the propriety of closing his columns to the sly and insidious attacks of pretended friends or cunning enemies, and of suspending his own hostility against a regularly nominated candidate of the party.

He may deprive Mr. Lightner of some votes. That is a small matter—mere defeat does not injure our cause—but if our party refuse to fulfil its promises to its nominees, its character will suffer irretrievable injury. It has been the proud and glorious boast of the Antimasonic party, that, although often deceived and betrayed by portions of the Masonic whig party, it has never been charged with bad faith. Its good name has heretofore been preserved, and has been to our cause a tower of strength, and I do most fervently hope that it will not be abandoned or sacrificed under the promptings of any new adviser.

The writer of this article is not influenced by any special regard for Mr. Lightner—with whom his acquaintance is but slight—but by his love of the Antimasonic cause. He is the person who offered the resolution referred to in the American, which could only be expected to operate upon Mr. Lightner. That resolution was not adopted, that gentleman is a candidate on both the Whig and Antimasonic tickets, and although the writer regrets the failure of his resolution which would have prevented this double candidacy, yet, as Mr. Lightner is our candidate, he hopes the fair fame of the Antimasonic party will be preserved unsullied and pure as it has been heretofore.

He has been a silent witness of the attacks upon Mr Lightner in the American, but cannot refrain from making an earnest appeal to the party to preserve its fidelity

One who is proud to be an
ALLEGHENY COUNTY ANTIMASON.

From the American.

ROBINSON TOWNSHIP, Sept. 16, 1841.

Mr. Biddle.—Sir, as I understand, there is considerable speculation afloat, respecting the cause of the postponement of the meeting in this Township, I deem it a duty which I owe to Mr. Darsie, and likewise for the justification of my own conduct, to make an explict statement of the whole matter. On Saturday last, Mr. Darsie met me on the street, and stated the meeting had been called without consulting him; and on account of an arrangement he had made to be absent, it would be utterly impossible for him to attend on that day, and as he saw my name annexed to the call, he asked me if I thought it would be possible to have the meeting postponed. I did not know, at this time, that the bills were struck, and did not know any difficulty in the way of such an arrangement. While we were thus conversing, we observed Dr. Gazzam going into a store, a short distance above—we followed him in, and consulted him respecting the matter: he said he had no objections to the postponment, providing I would inform the citizens of the township that it was through the desire of Mr. Darsie—he agreed to this arrangement; accordingly, they both pledged themselves to attend on the 25th inst.

I have since understood that Dr. Gazzam makes the unqualified assertion, that the meeting was postponed without any advisement on his part.

If it is so, that Dr. Gazzam has so stated, he asserts an untruth, and assumes a position he cannot support.

I do not communicate this information because I am favorable to the election of Mr. Darsie, as Mr. Little is the candidate of the party to which I belong, but merely for the above reasons, and for the purpose of exposing this falsification. T. B. MARKS.

From the National Intelligencer of the 14th.

The House of Representatives had not at any time yesterday a sufficient number of members present to form a quorum; but continued its sesion *pro forma* to a late hour, to give time to the Senate to act upon the Executive business before it. It finally adjourned at 8 o'clock, P. M, leaving the Senate still in session.

The Senate was occupied the whole day in the consideration of Executive nominations, few of the results of which have yet come to our knowledge. Among the most interesting and important was the *confirmation* of the nomination of Edward Everett to be Minister to Great Britain.

The following appointments were also confirmed during the evening's sitting:

Walter Forward, Secretary of the Treasury.

John McLean, Secretary of War.

A. P. Upshur, Secretary of the Navy.

Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, Postmaster General.

Hugh S. Legare, Attorney General.

William Hunter, (now Charge d'Affaires,) to be Minister Plenipotentiary to Rio de Janeiro.

Robert W. Walsh, Secretary of Legation to the same.

William Boulware, of Virginia, Charge d'Affaires to Naples.

James S. Doty, Governor of Wisconsin.

Major S. Churchill, to be Inspector General of the Army, in the place of General Wool promoted.

MR. WEBSTER'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, September 13, 1841.

To Messrs. Gales & Seaton:

Gentlemen: Lest any misapprehension should exist, as to the reasons which have led me to differ from the course pursued by my late colleagues, I wish to say, that I remain in my place, first, because I have seen no sufficient reasons for the dissolution of the late Cabinet, by the voluntary act of its own members.

I am perfectly persuaded of the absolute necessity of an institution, under the authority of Congress, to aid revenue and financial operations, and to give the country the blessings of a good currency and cheap exchanges.

Notwithstanding what has passed, I have confidence that the President will co-operate with the Legislature in overcoming all difficulties in the attainment of these objects; and it is to the union of the Whig party—by which I mean the whole party, the Whig President, the Whig Congress, and the Whig People—that I look for a realization of our wishes. I can look no where else.

In the second place, If I had seen reasons to resign my office, I should not have done so without giving the President reasonable notice, and affording him time to select the hand to which he should confide the delicate and important affairs now pending in this Department

I am, gentlemen, respectfully your obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

From the New York American.

Letter from the HON. DANIEL WEBSTER to H. KETCHUM, ESQ., of New York, announcing his determination to remain in the seat he occupies in the Cabinet, with his reasons therefor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1841.

My dear Sir—I thank you for your kind and friendly letter.

You will have learned that Messrs. Ewing, Bell, Badger, and Crittenden have resigned their respective offices. Probably Mr. Granger will feel bound to follow the example This occurrence can hardly cause you the same degree of regret which it has occasioned to me; as they are not only my friends, but persons with whom I have had, for some time, a daily official intercourse. I could not partake in this movement. It is supposed to be justified, I presume, by the differences which have arisen between the President and Congress, upon the means of establishing a proper Fiscal Agency, and restoring a sound state of the currency, and collateral matters growing out of those differences. I regret these differences as deeply as any man; but I have not been able to see in what manner the resignation of the cabinet was likely to remove or migitate the evils produced by them On the contrary, my only reliance for a remedy for those evils has been, and is, on the union, conciliation, and perseverance of the whole Whig party, and I, by no means, despair of seeing yet accomplished, by these means, all that we desire. It may render us more patient under disappointment in regard to one measure to recollect, as is justly stated by the President in his last message, how great a number of important measures has been already successfully carried through. I hardly know when such a mass of business has been despatched in a single session of Congress.

The annual winter session is now near at hand, the same Congress is again soon to assemble, and feeling deeply as I ever did, the indispensible necessity of some suitable provision for the keeping of the public money, for aid to the operations of the Treasury, and to the high public interests of Currency and Exchange, I am not in haste to believe that the party which has now the predominance, will not, in all these respects, yet fulfil the expectations of the country. If it shall not, then our condition is forlorn indeed. But, for one, I will not give up the hope.

My particular connexion with the Administration, however, is in another Department, I think very humbly—none can think more humbly—of the value of the services which I am able to render to the public in that post. But as there is, so far as I know, on all subjects affecting our foreign relations, a concurrence in opinion between the President and myself; and as there is nothing to disturb the harmony of our intercourse, I have not felt it consistent with the duty which I owe the country, to run the risk, by any sudden or abrupt proceeding, of embarrassing the Executive, in regard to subjects and questions now immediately pending, and which intimately affect the preservation of the peace of the country.

I am, dear Sir, with constant regard, yours, &c., &c.

(Signed) DANIEL WEBSTER.

H. Ketchum, Esq, New York.

ADDRESS

OF THE WHIG MEMBERS TO THE PEOPLE.

From the National Intelligencer, Sept. 15.

CONGRESSIONAL WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the Whig members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the 27th Congress of the United States, held in the City of Washington, on the 11th September, 1841,

The Hon. NATHAN F. DIXON, of Rhode Island, on the part of the Senate, and the Hon. JEREMIAH MORROW, of Ohio, on the part of the House, were called to the chair; and KENNETH RAYNER, of North Caorlina, CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, of New York, and RICHARD W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. MANGUM, of North Carolina, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is expedient for the Whigs of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to publish an Address to the People of the United States, containing a succinct exposition of the prominent proceedings of the extra session of Congress, of the measures that have been adopted, and those in which they have failed, and the causes of such failure; together with such other matters as may exhibit truly the condition of the Whig party and Whig prospects.

Resolved, That a committee of three on the part of the Senate, and five on the part of the House, be appointed to prepare such Address, and submit it to a meeting of the Whigs on Monday morning next, the 13th inst., at half past eight o'clock.

And the question being taken on said resolutions, they were *unanimously* adopted.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Messrs. BERRIEN, of Georgia, TALLMADGE, of New York, and SMITH, of Indiana, on the part of the Senate; and Messrs. EVERETT, of Vermont, MASON of Ohio, KENNEDY, of Maryland, JOHN C. CLARK, of New York, and RAYNER, of North Carolina, on the part of the House.

When, on motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet again on Monday morning.

MONDAY, September 13, 1841.

MR. KENNEDY, of Maryland, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following Address:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The extra-Session of Congress has, at length, been brought to a close. The incidents which belong to the history of this session, and especially those which have marked its termination, are of a nature to make so strong an impression upon the country, and to excite so much interest in the future action and relations of the Whig party, that the Whig Representatives in both Houses of Congress have thought it their duty, before separating, to address their constituents with a brief exposition of the circumstances in which they conceive themselves to be placed by the events which have recently transpired.

This session of Congress was called as almost the first measure of that illustrious and lamented citizen, whose election to the Presidency was no less significant of the general sentiment of condemnation of the acts of the preceding administration, than it was expressive of a wish for an immediate and radical change in the public policy. The improvidence of those who had just been expelled from power had rendered it inevitable; and the country hailed the meeting of a new Congress as the sure pledge of relief from all those evils which the disastrous incompetency of the men at the head of affairs had brought upon it.

The People desired the early adoption of the policy which had been promised by the Whig party. That policy had been brought to the consideration of the country throughout a contest of nearly twelve years' duration, maintained with unexampled devotion; and its principles were illustrated by the precepts and practice of the most eminent and patriotic of our citizens in every form by which they were able to address themselves to the intelligence of the people. No one misapprehended these principles; they were identified with the labors of that great party whose unparalleled success was both the token and the reward of the general confidence of the nation. They promised reform.

1st. In the restraint of Executive power and patronage.

2nd. In the wholesome regulations of the currency and the advancement of the interests of industry, and

3d. In the establishment of an economical administration of the finances.

They proposed to accomplish the first of these objects by limiting the service of the President to a single term; by forbidding all officers of the Government from interfering in elections; and by a voluntary self-denial, on the part of the Chief Magistrate, in that excessive use of the veto power which had recently become so offensive to the country as an instrument of party supremacy.

They hoped to achieve their next object by the establishment of a National Bank; by an adjustment of the system of duties upon a moderate and permanent scale, adapted as nearly as practicable to the interest, and conformable with the views of every portion of the Union; by the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy; and by the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands amongst the States—a measure recommended not only by considerations of justice to the States themselves, but also by a sad experience of the embarrassment produced in the currency resulting from the administration of a fund of such variable amount as an item in the ordinary revenues of the Government. The establishment of an economical administration of the finances they expected to attain by cutting down all useless offices; by enforcing a strict accountability of the public agents; and, more conspicuously, by making exact and adequate provision for the ascertainment and eventful liquidation of that public debt which the past administration had created by permitting their expenditure to overrun their receipts, and which they had concealed from public observation by the easy device of repeated issues of Government notes.

These were the prominent points to which the policy of the Whig party had been directed, and which constituted the great issues before the country in the recent Presidential election. We are aware that our adversaries in that contest now deny these issues; founding their denial chiefly upon the fact that no formal manifesto was put forth to declare the terms upon which we insisted. We chose rather to appeal to the widely diffused knowledge of our principles which had been impressed upon every man's mind in that long struggle of years gone by; with which one party had been identified and of which its very name was an exponent.

It need not be said that, in a representation spread over a territory of such extent as that comprehended by our Union, and exhibiting interests so diversified, what might be called the characteristic principles of the Whig party, throughout this wide sphere, should be subject to occasional modifications, dependent upon local influences; and that it was incumbent, therefore, upon the party to move together in a spirit of mutual concession and accommodation of sectional differences of opinion. It need not be told that, in the system of measures which we have enumerated, conflicting views might naturally exist between the Representatives of distant portions of our republic, and that only by the yielding of minor interests to the establishment of the general good, entire harmony was to be obtained in the action of Congress.—This was natural, and to be expected. But we felt a proud consciousness that in the patriotism of the party all such difficulties would vanish, and that the demands of an enlarged welfare would be met and fulfilled, through the virtue of that spirit of compromise and forbearance, that liberal and comprehensive sentiment of self-denial and concession, which rests at the heart of our confederacy, and which constitutes the living principle of our union. Before the appointed day arrived for the meeting of Congress, and at the expiration of but one short month from the date of his inauguration, our beloved President was snatched from us by the grasp of death; too soon for the happiness of his country, but not too soon to awaken in our bosoms a deep and awful sense of the irreparable loss which we have sustained in the deprivation of a great and good man—not too soon to convince us how long and how bitterly our country is doomed to deplore this heavy misfortune. In this our calamity, we hoped to find consolation in the character and principles of him whom the Constitution had designated to fill the office of the departed chief. It is true, that towards that individual, even at the moment of his selection for the Vice Presidency, no very earnest public attention had been directed; and it is equally true that but a passing regard was bestowed upon the current of his previous life and opinions. We only knew him as one professing to be a member of the Whig party, and as seeking to identify himself with those great leaders of that party whose opinions and principles were deeply engraved in the most conspicuous acts of our political history, and were read and understood by every citizen in the land. In this connection, where he had sought to be prominent, we discerned what we conceived, and what doubtless he meant, to be a pledge of faithful adherence to the cardinal doctrines for which we struggled, and with which the hopes of the country were indissolubly bound up. We hoped to find consolation also in the fact that his accession to the Presidency brought him into communion and intimate political fellowship with the chosen vanguard of the Whig party—the first selection made by GENERAL HARRISON of a Cabinet, distinguished for its paramount ability, integrity, and fidelity to the glorious cause in which we had conquered—a Cabinet eminently crowned with the public confidence, in whom all men trusted as in the very embodiment of the principles of the party to which they belonged: who were inseparably associated with its glory, and in whose generous and honorable relation to the President we had the security of wise and prosperous counsels, and he the pledge of a cooperation which should enable him to accomplish all that the nation desired. These hopes were still further enlivened by the encouraging tone in which the President referred, in his first address to the nation, to the "ever glorious example" afforded him by the Fathers of the great Republican school, and the declaration of his determination to walk in the path which they pointed out.

In the indulgence of these hopes, Congress entered upon its labors. By adopting rules for the despatch of business conformable to the emergency of an extra session, and in view of the great amount of legislation which the times required, we have been enabled to achieve all, and even more than all, that our constituents could have demanded at our hand. The leading and great measures of this session have been under discussion, in Congress and out of it, for many years past, and little remained to be said beyond a repetition of former debates. There was nothing in the circumstances or position of either party in Congress to require, or even to justify, protracted discussions; and the majority, therefore, felt themselves entitled to give to the extra session the character of a Congress of action and decision, rather than one of debate; and we feel assured that in this effort we have done no more than respond to the just expectations of the People. First in urgency amongst the bills passed during the session, and that to which the public command most imperatively drew the notice of Congress, was the repeal of the sub-Treasury Law. Our next care was the enactment of the Land Bill. This was followed by an act converting the Debt which the preceding Administration had entailed upon the country into a Loan of twelve millions of dollars, which is limited for its redemption to a period of three years. Associated with this measure was the Revenue Bill, rendered necessary not only as a provision towards the extinguishment of the loan, but also as indispensable for the supply of means to meet the ordinary and necessary appropriations of the year. The Bankrupt Act, so earnestly and so long solicited by a large and meritorious class of our citizens, has been passed under circumstances which cannot but reflect the highest honor upon the Representatives of so many sections of the country. As a measure standing alone, it might perhaps have been destined to a further delay; but being brought, as it was, into that series of measures which were supposed to embrace the scheme of relief which the nation at large required, it met from a Whig Congress that support of which the chief argument and highest value are derived from the respect which every one felt to be due to a comprehensive policy, whose scope should include every interest in the nation. It is a trial for the benefit of the country, and remains to be altered or improved, as the public wants may hereafter be found to require. The importance, in the present posture of our affairs, of attending to the national defences suggested the measures of establishing a Home Squadron, of repairing and arming the Fortifications, of providing for the defence of the Lakes, and of bringing the nation at large into a state of readiness against hostile aggression—in regard to which measures, as great unanimity prevailed in Congress, we may safely assure ourselves they will meet the undivided approbation of our constituents throughout the whole Union.

This rapid review, fellow-citizens, will exhibit what we have done. What we have failed to do remains to be told.

It is with profound and poignant regret, that we find ourselves called upon to invoke your attention to this point. Upon the great and leading measure touching this question, our anxious endeavors to respond to the earnest prayer of the nation have been frustrated by an act as unlooked for as it is to be lamented. We grieve to say to you that, by the exercise of that power in the Constitution which has ever been regarded with suspicion, and often with odium, by the People—a power which we had hoped was never to be exhibited, on this subject, by a Whig President—we have been defeated in two attempts to create a Fiscal Agent, which the wants of the country had demonstrated to us, in the most absolute form of proof, to be eminently necessary and proper in the present emergency. Twice have we, with the utmost diligence and deliberation, matured a plan for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursing of the public moneys, through the agency of a corporation adapted to that end, and twice has it been our fate to encounter the opposition of the President, through the application of the veto power. The character of that veto in each case, the circumstances in which it was administered, and the grounds upon which it has met the decided approbation of your friends in Congress, are sufficiently apparent in the public documents and the debates relating to it.

This subject has acquired a painful interest with us, and will doubtless acquire it with you, from the unhappy developments with which it is accompanied. We are constrained to say that we find no ground to justify us in the conviction that the veto of the President has been interposed on this question solely upon conscientious and well-considered opinions of constitutional scruple as to his duty in the case presented. On the contrary, too many proofs have been forced upon our observation to leave us free from the apprension that the President has permitted himself to be beguiled into an opinion that, by this exhibition of his prerogative, he might be able to divert the policy of his Administration into a channel which should lead to new political combinations, and accomplish results which must overthrow the present divisions of party in the country, and finally produce a state of things which those who elected him, at least, have never contemplated.—We have seen, from an early period of the session, that the Whig party did not enjoy the confidence of the President.

With mortification we have observed that his associations more sedulously aimed at a free communion with those who had been busy to prostrate our purposes, rather than those whose principles seemed to be most identified with the power by which he was elected. We have reason to believe that he has permitted himself to be approached, counselled and influenced by those who have manifested least interest in the success of Whig measures. What were represented to be his opinions and designs have been freely, and even insolently put forth in certain portions, and those not the most reputable, of the public press, in a manner that ought to be deemed offensive to his honor, as it certainly was to the feelings of those who were believed to be his friends. In the earnest endeavor manifested by the members of the Whig party in Congress to ascertain specifically the President's notions in reference to the details of such a bill relating to a Fiscal Agent as would be likely to meet his approbation, the frequent changes of his opinion and the singular want of consistency in his views have baffled his best friends, and rendered the hope of adjustment with him impossible.

Congress, early in this session, called upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the plan of a Fiscal Agent: the result of this call was a bill which was reported in detail, with an argument in its favor, and it was, as we had a right to regard it, received by all as the bill of the President. In fact, it was known to contain provisions, in reference to the assent of the States, which corresponded with the private opinion of no member of the Cabinet. This bill the President had even informed more than one member of the House he would be willing to sign if passed by Congress; yet it contained provision for *local discounting,* in regard to which his Veto Message affirms his objections to be altogether insuperable. The President has subsequently declared that this was not his measure, and that when he said he would sign this bill he had not read it. The plan of an Exchange Bank, such as was reported after the first Veto, the President is understood by more than one member of Congress, to whom he expressed his opinion, to have regarded as a favorite measure. It was in view of this opinion, suggested as it is in his first veto, and after using every proper effort to ascertain his precise views upon it, that the committee of the House of Representatives reported their second bill. It made provision for a bank without the privilege of local discounting, and was adapted as closely as possible, to that class of mercantile operations which the first Veto Message describes with approbation, and which that paper specifically illustrates by reference to the "dealings in the exchanges" of the Bank of the United States in 1833, which the President affirms "amounted to upwards of one hundred millions of dollars." Yet this plan when it was submitted to him, was objected to on a new ground. The last veto has narrowed the question of a Bank down to the basis of the sub-Treasury scheme, and it is obvious from the opinions of that message that the country is not to expect any thing better than the exploded sub-Treasury, or some measure of the same character, from Mr. TYLER.

In the midst of all these varities of opinion, an impenetrable mystery seemed to hang over the whole question. There was no such frank interchange of sentiment as ought to characterise the intercourse of a President and his friends, and the last persons in the government who would seem to have been entrusted with his confidence on those embarrassing topics were the constitutional advisers which the laws had provided for him.

In this review of the position into which the late events have thrown the Whig party, it is with profound sorrow we look at the course pursued by the President. He has wrested from us one of the best fruits of a long and painful struggle, and the consummation of a glorious victory: he has even perhaps thrown us once more upon the field of political strife, not weakened in numbers, nor shorn of the support of the country, but stripped of the arms which success had placed in our hands, and left again to rely upon that high patriotism which for twelve years sustained us in a conflict of unequalled asperity, and which finally brought us to the fulfilment of those brilliant hopes which he has done so much to destroy.

In this state of things, the Whigs will naturally look with anxiety to the future, and inquire what are the actual relations between the President and those who brought him into power; and what, in the opinion of their friends in Congress, should be their course hereafter. On both of these questions we feel it to be our duty to address you in perfect frankness and without reserve, but, at the same time, with due respect to others.

In regard to the first, we are constrained to say, that the President by the course he has adopted in respect to the application of the veto power to two successive bank charters, each of which there was just reason to believe would meet his approbation; by his withdrawal of confidence from his real friends in Congress, and from the members of his Cabinet; by his bestowal of it upon others, notwithstanding their notorious opposition to leading measures of his administration, has voluntarily separated himself from those by whose exertions and suffrages he was elevated to that office through which he reached his present exalted station. The existence of this unnatural relation is as extraordinary as the annunciation of it is painful and mortifying. What are the consequences and duties which grow out of it?

The first consequence is, that those who brought the President into power can be no longer, in any manner or degree, justly held responsible or blamed for the administration of the Executive branch of the Government; and that the President and his advisers should be exclusively hereafter deemed accountable. But as, by the joint acts of Providence and the people he is constitutionally invested with the powers of Chief Magistrate, whilst he remains in office he should be treated with perfect respect by all. And it will be the duty of the Whigs, in and out of Congress, to give to his official acts and measures fair and full consideration, approving them and co-operating in their support where they can, and differing from and opposing any of them only from a high sense of public duty.

The more important question remains to be touched. What ought to be the future line of conduct of the Whig party in the extraordinary emergency which now exists?

They came into power to accomplish great and patriotic objects. By the zeal and perseverance of the majorities in Congress, some of the most important of these objects have been carried at the extra session. Others yet remained to be effected. The conduct of the President has occasioned bitter mortification and deep regret. Shall the party, therefore, yielding to sentiments of despair, abandon its duty, and submit to defeat and disgrace? Far from suffering such dishonorable consequences, the very disappointment which it has unfortunately experienced should serve only to redouble its exertions, and to inspire it with fresh courage to persevere with a spirit unsubdued and a resolution unshaken, until the prosperity of the country is fully re-established, and its liberties firmly secured against all danger from the abuses, encroachments, or usurpations of the Executive department of the Government.

At the head of the duties which remain for the Whigs to perform towards their country stands conspicuously and pre-eminently above all others:

First. A reduction of the Executive power, by a further limitation of the Veto, so as to secure obedience to the public will, as that shall be expressed by the immediate Representatives of the People and the States, with no other control than that which is indispensable to avert hasty or unconstitutional legislation.

By the adoption of a single term for the incumbent of the Presidential office.

By a separation of the Purse from the Sword, and with that view to place the appointment of the Head of the Treasury in Congress; and

By subjecting the power of dismissal from office to just restrictions, so as to render the President amenable for its exercise.

Second. The establishment by Congress of a fiscal agent, competent to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public moneys, to restore the currency, and to equalize the exchanges of the country; and

Third. The introduction of economy in the administration of the Government, and the discontinuance of all sinecures and useless offices.

To the effectuation of these objects ought the exertions of the Whigs hereafter to be directed. Those only should be chosen members of Congress who are willing cordially to co-operate in the accomplishment of them. Instead of striking our flag, let it be reared still higher, with a firmer hand, bearing upon its folds in conspicuous letters, "THE WILL OF THE NATION UNCONTROLLED BY THE WILL OF ONE MAN: ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM, A FRUGAL GOVERNMENT, AND NO SUB-TREASURY, OPEN OR COVERT, IN SUBSTANCE OR IN FACT: NO GOVERNMENT BANK, BUT AN INSTITUTION CAPABLE OF GUARDING THE PEOPLE'S TREASURY AND ADMINISTERING TO THE PEOPLE'S WANTS."

Rallying under that banner, let us appeal to that People whose patriotic exertions led to victory in the late glorious struggle. Let us invoke the action of the Legislative Councils of the Sovereign States of this Union. Instructed by their immediate constituents, let them ascertain and express the public will in relation to these great questions: and especially let them, within their respective constitutional spheres, exert themselves to give it effect.

Animated by these principles, and guided by Providence, defeat is impossible, and triumphant success inevitable. We may confidently hope that vast numbers of our fellow citizens, who have been hitherto separated from us, will unite with us under such a glorious standard; and that majorities in both Houses of Congress sufficiently large may be secured to carry any measure demanded by the welfare of the nation in spite of the interposition of the power with which any one man may have been accidently invested. Disappointed in that, if such should be our lot, there will remain the hope of an amendment of the Constitution, curtailing the Executive power. And if that should fail, we have only to recur to the noble example of our ancestors, to recollect the duty we owe to ourselves and posterity, and to bear with manly fortitude three years longer the sufferings inflicted during the last twelve years by the maladministration of the Executive Department of the Government. We shall have the consolation of reflecting, that, in the meantime, if the President can prevent the attainment of all the good which Congress is desirous to accomplish, Congress may check or prevent some of the mischiefs which, under a different state of majorities in the body, he might have the power to impose.

J. MACPHERSON BERRIEN,
N. P. TALLMADGE,
O. H. SMITH.
Committee of the Senate.
J. P. KENNEDY,
S. MASON,
HORACE EVERETT,
J. C. CLARK,
K. RAYNER,
Commitee of the House of Representatives.

Whereupon the question was taken upon the adoption of said Address, and it was *unanimously* adopted.

Ordered, That twenty thousand copies of said Address be printed, and circulated among the People of the United States.

Ordered, That said Address be signed by the members of the committee appointed to prepare the same; and that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Presidents, and countersigned by the Secretaries.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned *sine die.*

NATHAN F. DIXON,
JEREMIAH MORROW, } *Presidents.*
K. RAYNER,
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,
R. W. THOMPSON. } *Secretaries.*

War Movements.—The Springfield, Illinois, Journal of a late date says;—The Secretary of War has written to Governor Carlin, informing him that the United States Government were about to forward, to some point on Rock river, arms and ammunition, to be subject to the order of the Governor in ease hostilities should commence between this country and the British and Indians. Rather ominous."

Proposed alteration of the Constitution.—A statement is going the rounds of the papers, which we believe originated with the Norristown Free Press, that a vote is to be taken at the coming election on the alteration of the Constitution, limiting the eligibility of the Governor to one term of three years. This is a mistake. The constitution requires that the subject shall be passed upon by two successive legislatures, a majority of the whole number of members elected voting in its favor, before it is submitted to a vote of the people.—*Penn.*

WHAT HAS SWELLED THE STATE DEBT?—The fact that the state debt has been increased by Gov. Porter from Twenty-four millions to Forty Millions cannot be denied. This has been produced by a reckless extravagance and dishonest squandering of the public money on the friends and relatives of Porter and his Canal Commissioners. The Investigating Committee ascertained that the State had lost the following sums by the dishonesty or imbecility of the public officers:

By James Cameron, when Superintendent of Motive Power,	6,000
By the North Track Rail Road,	18,000
By the Juniata Division,	6,000
In the construction of the Eastern Reservoir near Hollidaysburgh,	20,000
In the construction of the Western Reservoir at Johnstown,	30,000
In clearing 400 Acres of Land,	10,000
On Lock No. 13.	1,200
On Locks Nos. 70, 71,	10,000
On 9 Sections of Canal,	35,000
On Locks,	33,000
Amounting in all to the enormous sum of	$169,200

Such are a few only of the frauds perpertrated by the Canal Commissioners which are disclosed in that investigation. And the people may now see how the STATE DEBT HAS BEEN SWELLED TO THE ENORMOUS SUM OF $40,000,000!—*Harrisb. Intelligencer*

FULLER'S PRESS PAPERS.

750 LBS. FULLER'S PRESS PAPERS, a superior article, tied flat, so that any number of sheets desired may be furnished to order, just received and for sale at the bookstore of LUKE LOOMIS, Agent,
Sept 1 —w3t&d6 No. 89, Wood street.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
HOUSE, SIGN AND STEAM-BOAT PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.
No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets.
PITTSBURGH.
April 30, 1841.—w1y

FOR SALE.—A farm of land situate in Indiana Township, Allegheny County, six miles from the city of Pittsburgh, containing one hundred and thirty acres of choice land, eighty of which is cleared, under good fence, and in high state of cultivation. There has been lately erected on the premises a large brick dwelling house, built in modern style: also, a large frame barn, stable, and carriage house; a young orchard of varied and excellent fruit trees in a thriving state; and a short distance from the house is a coal bank; there is also a hewed log farm house, an the premises with an excellent spring house, and other necessary buildings adjoining.

The above described farm is certainly desirable for any person wishing to purchase a commodious and productive farm and country residence.

For terms and other particulars, enquire of HENRY M'GEARY, head of Wood on Liberty street, or to ARCHIBALD M'CLELLAND living on the premises. May 28th, 1841.—wtf.

AGENCY.—The subscriber, having appointed Messrs J. & J. W. Woodwell, of Pittsburgh Pa., as his Agents, for the sale of ITALIAN and EGYPTIAN MARBLE SLABS, for Cabinet Furniture, takes this method of informing Cabinet Makers and the public in general, that Messrs Woodwell will keep a constant supply of Slabs of any pattern or size of superior finish and quality, direct from his establishment in Philadelphia, which will be at prices that will no doubt give satisfaction to purchasers. M. BOUVIER.

Just received and for sale, 20,000 feet Mahogany Veneers. Also, a single lot of Plank and Boards
Aug 6—w3m. J. & J. W. WOODWELL.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,
BY D. N. WHITE & Co.
NEAR THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines, or less, One insertion,	$0 50
" " Two "	0 75
" " Three "	1 00
" " Three months,	3 75
" " "	6 00
" " "	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

Five lines or less, One year,	$6 00
" " " Six months,	5 00

D. N. WHITE, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 21, 1841.

We won't give up the Ship.—No,—we have been disappointed and deceived by one whom we trusted, but it would be base and cowardly to give up our long cherished principles and hopes of reform because John Tyler proved recreant to his principles, and his duty to those who placed him in office. If the great party that so triumphantly placed Harrison in power, is true to itself and its principles, it will only gain strength by the treachery of those who should have been its strongest friends.

We have gained much already. Nearly every measure of our promised reform, and to enact which Congress was called together, have been passed and are now Laws. *The Land Bill; the Bankrupt Bill; the Home Squadron Bill; the Revenue Bill; the Bill to Repeal the Sub Treasury; the Loan Bill,* to pay the debt left by Van Buren, and the *Post Office Bill*, to pay the debts of the Post office left by Amos Kendall, have all been carried. No other session of Congress, since the formation of our Government, has passed so many important acts. *One measure*, and that confessedly of vast importance to the country, has failed—failed too, through the influence of designing men over a weak President—but, if the party present a firm, consistent, united phalanx, much may yet be gained.

We confess we have not lost all hopes that even Mr. Tyler—on "sober second thought"—may consent to yield to the wishes of the nation, and give us such a bank as may in some measure be suited to the exigency of the times. It is evident when he wrote his first veto, and for some days subsequently, *he fully intended* to sanction a bill granting at least as large powers as those incorporated in the last bill which he vetoed. His conscience then *approved* of the contemplated measure. Whatever may have so operated upon his mind as to lead him to take the course he did, it is evident it was not his *conscience*—as man has not the power of making his conscience suit his inclinations, whether he will or not. It must then have been something else than *conscience* or *principle*, and we think it more than likely that it was a pettish, revengeful spirit, excited by the attacks made upon him in the House by Mr. Botts and others.

If this supposition be correct, we may hope much from the influence of calm reflection, now that the excitement and bustle of Congress are over. He must certainly see that he is placed in a very unhappy situation—having the confidence and support of neither of the great parties into which the nation is divided—and that he cannot hope to administer the government with either credit or pleasure to himself, or usefulness to the country. Only one safe and honorable course remains, and that is open to him from the promise he made in his last Veto, to wit: to lay before Congress, at its next session, the fundamental principles of a Bank, liberal and national in its character, and agree to give it his sanction and support. This Mr. Tyler may do, and for his own credit—but more for the good of the country—we hope he will.

We also hope much from the influence which Mr. Webster doubtless exerts over the mind of the President. That he still expects that a Bank will be established during Mr. Tyler's administration is evident from his observations in his late letters.

In his letter to the editor of the National Intelligencer, he says, "I am perfectly persuaded of the *absolute necessity* of an institution, under the authority of Congress, to aid revenue and financial operations, and to give the country the blessings of a good currency and cheap exchanges;" and in his letter to Mr. Ketchum he avers his faith that all the expectations of the country will yet be fully realized.

From Mr. Webster's opportunity of knowing the mind of the President, as well as from his sound judgment and his freedom from a sanguine temperament that would lead him to judge hastily, we may put much confidence in his declarations, and encourage the hope that his expectations may be fully met.

But if we are still doomed to disappointment—if no bank can be chartered during Mr. Tyler's administration, let us not be disheartened and fold our arms supinely and say that all is vain. Let us rally to the contest afresh.—Let us show our political enemies that neither open defeat, nor secret treachery can discourage us, or rob us of our energies.—And in the eloquent and comprehensive and energetic language of the Address of the Whig members of Congress, "Instead of striking our flag, let it be reared still higher, with a firmer hand, bearing upon its folds in conspicuous letters, "The Will of the Nation uncontrolled by the will of ONE MAN: one Presidential term, a frugal Government, and no Sub-Treasury, open or covert, in substance or in fact: no Government Bank, but an institution capable of guarding the People's treasury and administering to the people's wants."

With such a motto for our guide, and with the experience of what union and perseverance has already accomplished, we will afresh buckle on our armor, and never put it off until the happiness and permanent prosperity of our beloved country is fully secured, by the success of all our patriotic measures.

The Advocate says, there is only one way by which Dr. Gazzam can be defeated, that is for the Antimasonic party to *give up their ticket* and support Mr. Little. Very modest, truly! But the Antimasonic party, though confessedly very obliging, is hardly yet prepared to accommodate Mr. Little, in his cravings after office, so much as to yield up its old and successful organization.

But one thing is very evident, from the above assertion of the Advocate, which is that the Little Whigs do not expect to elect their candidates. The utmost they hope to do is to secure the election of Dr. Gazzam, a bitter, uncompromising Loco Foco, opposed to all the cherished principles professed by these same Whigs. Admirable consistency!

M'Leod.—The trial of this British subject is to take place next Monday. It is said that his counsel are now prepared to prove an *alibi*. Another report says that several Quakers are summoned on the jury.

Yellow Fever.—This Southern scourge continues to rage at New Orleans; deaths averaging about 20 per day.

Excitement in Palmyra.—The St. Louis Republican, of the 11th inst., states that great excitement exists in Palmyra, Mo., in reference to the three young men, confined in jail at that place, charged with enticing away negro slaves from their masters.

The court was in session, and on laying the case before the Grand jury, suddenly discovered that there was no law for punishing this offence, and that the prisoners must be set free. This enraged the populace to a high pitch who say that they shall be punished, and that they had better have gone to the penitentiary. Probably another mail will inform us that the majesty of the laws has again been violated by an infuriated mob.

Cincinnati.—A considerable excitement still exists in this city, leading to acts of lawless violence. On Wednesday morning last, at 3 o'clock, an attempt was made to burn the Reformed Presbyterian Church. The incendiaries had entered by a back window, and placed a quantity of shavings under the pulpit, and put fire thereto—but it was discovered in time to save the church.

A serious riot also took place on Tuesday evening, the 14th inst., in which Capt. Ewan, Lt. J. B. Bowlin, and Robert Cappin, watchmen, were wounded,—the two last dangerously, as they were insensible the next morning.

The Gazette says that an efficient police is being organized, by which 300 armed and responsible citizens will be in readiness at all times to quell any attempt to disturb the peace of the city.

For the Gazette.

MR. LITTLE AND THE DELEGATE SYSTEM.

In January, 1839, Mr. Little was nominated at a meeting of Firemen as the *Firemen's candidate* for Mayor, and, being supported by the Loco-Focos and a portion of the Whigs, was elected. A *little* paper called "*Equal Rights*" was got up by his friends to support him. It defended the nomination by the Firemen, and condemned the delegation system, especially in cities. The following is its language:

"Our opinion is that *in thickly populated districts, as in cities*, where the people can easily assemble together, *the delegation system is useless as well as* ROTTEN."

Three years have not yet elapsed, and this same Mr. Little is placed at the head of a ticket by a convention of delegates, a majority of whom were from the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Truly, if there ever was a "*rotten*" delegation, it was that which nominated Mr. Little. Its utter *rottenness* was displayed in its impudent usurpation of power in *altering* the assembly ticket which had been regularly settled, and in placing Mr. Little at the head of the ticket after thirty-four out of thirty-seven delegates had in two different ballotings forbade it. Oh, the "*rotten*" delegation!

EQUAL RIGHTS.

For the Gazette.

THE EXTRA PAY WHIGS AND THE STRAIGHTOUTS.

In May and part of June, the Advocate discoursed very eloquently upon the necessity and propriety of nominating some person to please the Straightouts. They were described as a pretty considerable party, and the Antimasonic ticket was found fault with, because, among other reasons, there was no Straightout upon it.

The extra-pay convention met, and, to win over the Straightouts, Mr. Robinson, one of the leading members of that party, was placed at the head of the ticket.

Soon after, however, the Loco Focos nominated a ticket, and Mr. Robinson finding that he had no hope of success declined the nomination.

The Convention was then called together again to *fill vacancies*; but instead of selecting a straightout as a successor to Mr. Robinson they took Mr. Little, an old Whig, from the assembly, and placed him on the Senate ticket. His place they filled with Mr. Herron, an Antimason, and then selected Mr. Kelly, a Whig, for Auditor.

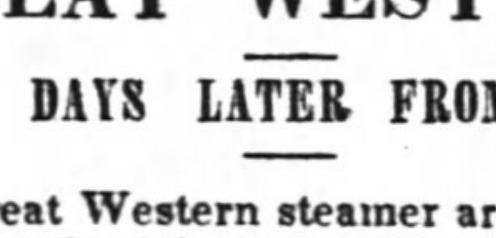
Thus, though they commenced the campaign a few months ago with eloquent homilies about the necessity and justice of conciliating the Straightouts, they have already outlived the influences of their own eloquent discourses, and entirely overlooked that party.

Will the Advocate explain how this happened? Were the leaders indignant against the straightouts because Mr. Robinson withdrew, or would none of that party consent to be sacrificed to gratify Mr. Williams' malice?

Explain Mr. Parkin, Explain. Y. Z.

From the United States Gazette.

ARRIVAL OF THE

Steam  Ship

GREAT WESTERN.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Great Western steamer arrived at New York about 8 o'clock on Thursday night.—From papers and slips, the following abstract of news, by that ship, is gleaned:

The chief portion of the news afforded by this arrival, is either unimportant or has been expected. The feature of prominent interest and of real moment in the intelligence from England, is the account of a favorable change in the weather and the consequent prospect of an average crop. Although a quantity of grain was still standing the last week of August, it appears that the greatest part had been gathered in good order.

The Cotton Market had continued with a very slight decline of prices, the business having been fair and steady. In general commercial transactions exhibited no improvement of note, although in a few articles advances of price are mentioned.

According to expectation, on the opening of Parliament there was in both Houses a vote of "want of confidence in Ministers," which exhibits a Tory majority in the Commons even greater than had been estimated. The question arose in connection with the Address upon the Queen's speech. In the House of Lords, Lord Ripon moved an amendment to the Address that her Majesty's Ministers did not possess the confidence of Parliament or the country. This was carried by a vote of 168 to 96.—In the House of Commons, a similar motion was carried by a vote of 360 to 209. The speech we append with other selected items.

After this vote the Ministers resigned, holding their offices until a new ministry should be formed. It is announced in the Times of the 31st ult. that a list of the members of the new Cabinet would be forwarded that day to the Queen, then at Windsor, for her approval. It is presumed that the list corresponds in all the important names with that already published by the journals in the Peel interest.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen: We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that her Majesty has availed herself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance after the dissolution of the last Parliament.

"Her Majesty continues to receive from foreign powers the gratifying assurance of their desire to maintain with her Majesty the most friendly relations.

"Her Majesty has the satisfaction of informing you that the objects for which the treaty of the 15th of July, 1841, was concluded between her Majesty, the emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, have been fully accomplished, and it is gratifying to Her Majesty to be enabled to state that the temporary separation which the measures taken in the execution of that treaty created between the contracting parties and France has now ceased.

"Her Majesty trusts that the Union of the principal powers upon all matters affecting the great interests of Europe, will afford a firm security for the maintenance of peace.

"Her Majesty is glad to be able to inform you that in consequence of the evacuation of Ghorian by the Persian troops, her majesty has ordered her minister to the court of Persia to return to Teheran."

"Her Majesty regrets that the negotiation between her plenipotentiaries in China, and the Chinese government have not yet been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and that it has been necessary to call into action the forces which her majesty has sent to the China seas, but her majesty still trusts that the Emperor will see the justice of the demand which her majesty's plenipotentiaries have been instructed to make. Her majesty is happy to inform you that the differences which have arisen between Spain and Portugal, about the execution of a treaty concluded by those powers in 1820, for regulating the navigation of the Douro, have been adjusted amicably, and with honor to both parties, by the aid of her majesty's mediation.

"The debt incurred by the Legislature of Upper Canada for the purpose of public works is a serious obstacle to further improvements, which are essential to the prosperity of the United Province. Her Majesty has authorised the Governor General to make a communication on the subject to the council and Assembly of Canada. Her Majesty will direct the papers to be laid before you, and trusts that your earnest attention will be directed to matters so materially affecting the welfare of Canada and the strength of the empire.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—we have to assure you that Her Majesty relies with entire confidence on your loyality and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service as well as for the farther application of sums granted by the last parliament.

"My Lords and Gentlemen.

"We are more especially commanded to declare to you that the extraordinary expenses which the events in Canada, China, and the Mediterranean have occasioned, and the necessity of maintaining a force adequate to the protection of our extensive possessions, have made it necessary to consider the means of increasing the public revenues. Her Majesty is anxious that this object should be effected in the manner least burdensome to her people; and it has appeared to Her Majesty, after full deliberation, that you may at this juncture, properly direct your attention to the revision of duties affecting the productions of foreign countries. It will be for you to consider whether some of these duties are not so trifling in amount as to be unproductive to the revenue, while they are vexatious to commerce.

You may further examine whether the principle of protection, upon which others of the duties are founded, be not carried to an extent injurious alike to the income of the state and interests of the people. Her Majesty is desirous that you should consider the laws which regulate the trade in corn It will be for you to determine whether these laws do not aggravate the natural fluctuations of supply; whether they do not embarrass trade, derange the currency, and by their operation diminish the comfort and increase the privations of the great body of the community. Her Majesty, feeling the deepest sympathy with those of her subjects who are now suffering from the distress and want of employment, it is her earnest prayer that all your deliberations may be guided by wisdom, and may conduce to the happiness of her beloved people."

THE M'LEOD CASE.

There is no rumor whatever of extreme measures on the part of the British Government in the case of M'Leod. On the contrary Lord Palmerston assured the House of Commons, when pressed to answer questions concerning it, that the conduct of our government had been most "honorable" in the matter.

We find reported in the London Chronicle that Lord Palmerston said in the course of his remarks:

"He hoped that he should be able to give the honorable member that information for which he asked, and he had no doubt that the statement which he was about to make would tend to relieve the minds of any persons who might think that the present state of the question with regard to Mr. M'Leod was likely to bring on any serious differences between the two countries. * * * * Nations dealt with each other as aggregate communities, and one nation could know nothing of the international laws or the internal constitution of another. If a wrong were done, redress must be given; and if the laws and constitution of the country did not give that redress, they must either alter the laws and constitution, or submit to the alternative which every country, in such a case, was entitled to adopt. But all nations must be guided by a sense of expediency, and according to the urgency of the matter under consideration. * * * * * *

He would not enter into any speculation or statement as to what was to come. He was sure that the house would feel that it was more fitting in the present position of affairs, that they should not anticipate the course which the government of the United States might think proper to follow in order to carry out those principles of international law which they had so fully admitted, more especially as the subject held in view by the honorable and learned member would be better attained by his silence [cheers."]

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By an extra from the Boston Atlas, we have news from London and Liverpool to the 4th inst., by the Caledonia, 3 days later than that brought by the Great Western. There is but little additional intelligence by this arrival.—The weather continued favorable, and no immediate necessity was apprehended of importing foreign grain.

The overland mail from India had arrived on the 3d inst., bringing unimportant intelligence from China. By it was received a circular of Elliot, dated April 16th, announcing a satisfactory communication from Commissioner Yang, declaratory of his faithful intentions concerning the arrangements between the Chinese and British authorities.

This is the same news received in this country by the Ontario, early in August.

The following is the authentic list of the Cabinet as submitted to the Queen, by Sir Robert Peel.

Sir Robert Peel, First Lord of the Treasury.
Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord Wharncliffe, President of the Council.
Lord Lynburst, Lord High Chancellor.
Duke of Buckingham, Privy Seal.
Earl of Aberdeen, Foreign Secretary.
Sir James Graham, Home Secretary.
The Duke of Wellington, in the Cabinet without office.
Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control.
The Earl of Haddington, First Lord of the Admiralty.
The Earl of Ripon, President of the Board of Trade.
Sir F. Pollock, Attorney General.
Sir W. Follett, Solicitor General.
Lord Lowther, Postmaster General.
Sir A. Hardinge, Secretary at War.
Sir E. Katchbull, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Lord Elliott Secretary for Ireland.
W. E. Gladstone, Vice President of the Board of Trade.

The remaining appointments are not yet finally arranged, but there is no doubt that the following noblemen and gentlemen will hold office in the Ministry:—Lord Mahon, Lord Liverpool, Lord G. Somerset, Earl of Chesterfield, Lord F. Egerton, Sir G. Clark, Sir W. Ræ, Sir F. Sugden, &c.

The new route to India by the Euphrates.—The Commerce publishes some private correspondence, dated Aleppo, June 10, 1841, which states that the English steamboats Nimrod and Nitocris had arrived at Beles, on the Euphrates after a Navigation of 16 days, and a distance of 375 leagues. Lieut. Campbell, who commanded the expedition, had ascertained that both the Tigris and Euphrates are navigable for large vessels, and that those rivers present a new passage to the British possessions in India.—"Documents stolen from M. Lascaris at Alexandria, in the year 1814," continues the writer "contained important information collected by this gentleman, who was despatched by the Emperor Napoleon to explore Mesopotamia and the Euphrates, in order to ascertain the possibility of discovering a passage to India by the Orontes. The British ministry determined to verify those plans. Col. Chesney was deputed on this mission in the year 1835. Great Britain then ascertained that the Orontes, which falls into the Mediterranean, was navigable as far as Latakia (the ancient Antioch.)

That the ancient harbor of Seleucia, situate at the mouth of this river, could be rendered an excellent harbor at a small expense. That it was easy to make a road to Aleppo, and thence to the Euphrates through the valleys, and that the distance, 45 leagues, could be easily traversed. A coal bed was discovered at the foot of Mount Taurus, 16 leagues from Tarsus. Near this coal bed, which is of considerable extent, has been discovered an iron mine, which gives 60 per cent of metal. These mines are surrounded by oak woods of great value.

The writer calculates that the journey may be made from Bombay to Liverpool in 34 days—viz: from Bombay to Beles 16 days; from Belee to Alexandrette, 3 days; thence to Liverpool 15. The letter concludes by stating that there is no doubt but that in a few years the English will monopolise the trade of Bagdad, Bassora, Aleppo, and all Mesopotamia.

PITTSBURGH.....SEPTEMBER 22, 1841.

Warlike—Items from the Frontier.—From late Buffalo papers, we glean the following items, which, considering the excited state of the public mind in that region, are somewhat ominous.

First—Sixty-five kegs of powder were stolen from the magazine near Lockport, on Friday night last, the 17th inst.

Second—The British armed steamships, Minos and Toronto, are moored in the Niagara river, between Navy Island and the Canadian shore. On Friday night last, some persons unknown got a cannon on the Island and fired several times at the vessels, with what effect was not ascertained.

Third—On Friday last, the citizens of Lewiston and Niagara turned out, at the request of General Scott, and mounted the guns on Fort Niagara.

More Mobbing.—We learn from the Maysville Eagle, that on Wednesday of last week, the *Church* in that city, occupied by the *colored and slave population*, and for a *free school*, was pulled down by a mob, composed of citizens both from town and country.

The Church had been erected under the official supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the expense borne principally by the *slaves themselves*. No objection was made to its erection, during the progress of building,—but since its completion many citizens have expressed their convictions of the impropriety of permitting slaves to worship by themselves, and complaints had been made by families contiguous to the Church, of being annoyed at night. These complaints had gone so far as to induce the town council to close the house entirely, and while thus in the hands of the city authorities, it was destroyed by a mob.

The following remarks by the editor of the Eagle, in reference to the mob spirit, are of the right stamp:

"The spirit of *mobocracy* is one of the most fearful and alarming with which free institutions have to contend. Whether in the open face of day, it stalks abroad with lion-like fury, or in the dead watches of the night, creeps forth with the stealthy tread of the jackall, it is alike to be dreaded and deprecated. Those who have the heaviest stake in society, are only secure in the preservation of a healthy state of public sentiment and in the sovereignty of law, and they should be the first to denounce every infraction, and the first to rally around and sustain its majesty."

For the Gazette.

Mr. Editor:—In the Advocate of last Thursday, the editor, when speaking of the ticket which he denominates "our ticket," makes the following expression: "The delegates from the country bring in the most cheering accounts. In *Elizabeth*, we are informed, that the Court House Ticket will not receive more than from 20 to 30 votes. And other Townships might be mentioned where the result will be much the same."

Either his informant must be grossly ignorant of the opinions of the good people of Elizabeth Township, or else he has wilfully misrepresented the facts. In charity, we will suppose the first to be the case.

The Antimasons and Whig parties of Elizabeth are fully aware that either the Antimasonic or Loco Foco Ticket will be elected at the coming election, and they know further that the leaders of the misnamed "Harrison Democratic party" have no hope of the election of their ticket; and more, that they have manifested a strong disposition to form an alliance with the enemies of Whig principles, purely for the sake of breaking down the organization under which we have accomplished so many victories; and knowing so, they cannot, nor will they, lend their aid to support a clique got up for the double purpose of breaking down an old and successful organization, and to flatter the wounded vanity of some few disappointed political aspirants. The Whigs and Antimasons of Elizabeth township know the importance of the coming issue; and they know, too, the necessity of uniting their strength on the only ticket that can be successful; hence they will cast their votes for the regularly nominated ticket under the old organization.

The editor of the Advocate may rest assured, that the gentleman who informed him (who by the by is supposed to be the same person that made so ridiculous and erroneous an assertion about the vote of the ticket last fall, and who made it a matter of boast that he "never voted a whole ticket,") either does not know the Township, or else that he meant to say the Post Office Ticket would not receive more than from 20 to 30 votes. If such *was* his meaning, he was a *little* too modest, for those who are best informed give the ticket about 50 votes.—Should changes however continue from the Post Office to the regularly organized Ticket, 20 to 30 will very likely be the number of votes given to the disorganizers in Elizabeth Township.

The few adherents of the Post Office clique in Elizabeth, seem to have taken lessons of "Chapman." They will tell the people of Elizabeth that their ticket will "sweep every thing before it in the city," and from Mr. Parkin's notices we would judge that they tell him the same thing of Elizabeth;—all is intended to mislead, and to revive the drooping spirit of their little and manageable party.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

GREAT MEETING IN BUTLER COUNTY.

We learn from the Butler Intelligencer that pursuant to previous notice, a large and respectable meeting of the friends of John Banks was held at the Court House in that place, on Wednesday the 15th inst.

On motion, Wm. Purviance, Esqr., of Butler tp. was called to the chair, and John Moser, J. M. Cromby, Washington Parker, Conrad Snyder, Henry Carsner, James Balph, F. D. Schweitering, John Shrybock, Daniel Graham, John L. Maxwell, John Levis, and Samuel White, were appointed Vice Presidents; and T. H. Lyon, Samuel Marshall, Robert D. McKee, Henry Muntz, John Gilchrist, and E. Maurhoff, were appointed Secretaries.

A Committee of twenty were appointed to draft resolutions, a part only of which we have room to insert to-day. Those that we leave out express the gratification of the meeting at the glorious results of the Extra-Session, and its regret at the failure of one important measure, but express the hope that Mr. Tyler may yet give us the plan of a Bank that may be acceptable to the Whig party.

The Resolutions then proceed as follows:

Resolved, That we will support John Banks for Governor, because we believe and know him to be honest; and because his character is beyond reproach, and his capacity conceded by his political opponents.

Resolved, That we will support John Banks, because he is the open and avowed friend of the Tariff—and as such is in favor of encouraging American Manufactures, and is therefore eminently to be considered the poor man's friend.

Resolved, That we will support John Banks, because in every sense of the word we believe him to be a Democrat; and because he was the warm and decided friend to the late democratic President, the lamented Harrison.

Resolved, That we oppose the election of David R. Porter, because we believe him to be no Democrat—

1stly, because, He refuses to sign the bill giving to the People the election of Canal Commissioners, hereby refusing to trust the people with the election of their own officers.

2dly, because, He opposed the great and good Harrison, a tried statesman and soldier, the poor man's friend and a well known democrat—and because he traversed the State in an electioneering tour against lamented President; and in favor of the condemed administration of Martin Van Buren.

3dly, because, He and his administration, whilst they profess to be opposed to banks, are nevertheless the particular friends of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and have taken the same into their especial care and custody.

4thly, because, He has without legal authority paid his brother and the Attorney General each, one thousand dollars for services not authorized by law, and in violation of the plainest injunctions of the Constitution.

5thly, because, He continues to persist in his right to draw money from the Treasury on his own order, without the authority of law, and that but for the firmness of our present honest State Treasurer, the Hon. John Gilmore, more of the people's money would have been illegally disposed of.

6thly, because, He has in a measure destroyed the trial by Jury, by pardoning the guilty before trial—a pardon presupposing the existence of guilt

7thly, because, He has vetoed bills for political effect, and then induced his friends to vote against his veto and carry the measure.

8thly, because, He is opposed to the Tariff—the distribution of the public lands—the Bankrupt Law, and all Whig measures; and because he is in favor of the condemned measure of Van Buren's administration—the SubTreasury.

Resolved, That we will support for Senator, GEORGE DARSIE, Esq., of Allegheny—because we know him to be an honest, consistent politician in the Whig ranks, and a gentleman of excellent capacity, and in our opinion worthy of the confidence of the entire Whig party of this district.

Resolved, That we recommend to the suffrages of the people of this county, for the Legislature, Samuel M. Lane, not only because we know him to be honest and capable, but because we know he is pledged to vote for the continuance of our present worthy, honest, and faithful State Treasurer, the Hon. John Gilmore.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by its officers and published in the "Butler Intelligencer" and the Whig papers of Allegheny county.

The Meeting.—Never have we witnessed a more glorious meeting than was that of Wednesday evening last. The yeomanry of Butler county were there in their strength, giving evidence that the spirit of 1840 is still alive in our ranks. The Court House was crowded to overflowing—almost to suffocation. Mr. Darsie, our candidate for the State Senate, was present and addressed the assembled multitude. His remarks exposed the profligacy and iniquity of the present State Administration in glowing colors, and depicted the evils we must continue to endure if D. R. Porter should unfortunately be re-elected. Mr. Darsie's remarks throughout *were an argument which could not be successfully combatted.* Mr. Purviance reported an excellent set of resolutions which will be found in another column. Mr. Smith also addressed the meeting in a most eloquent manner. We can confidently say to our friends throughout the State that ALL IS WELL IN BUTLER COUNTY.—*Butler Intell.*

The case of Gov. Ritner.—The New York Express copies our paragraph in relation to the peculiar hardship of this case, and says:

"We believe, with the Philadelphia Inquirer from which we copy the above, that great injustice has been done to Mr. Ritner, but we have no doubt that the Whig Senate generally acted in the belief that the Ex-Governor was blind. We have no doubt, however, that much pains was taken to misinform the Senate as to the extent of his disease."

The Express is no doubt correct. The Senators were misinformed. The President, we have reason to believe, is entirely blameless in the matter, but we much mistake the freemen of Pennsylvania, amounting to from eighty to one hundred thousand, who have four times voted for Joseph Ritner as Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, if they do not at least make an effort to drag to light the base individual to whom should attach the infamous responsibility of having so cruelly wronged and outraged the Ex-Governor. The affair should not be permitted to sleep.

The New Cabinet.—The National Intelligencer says:

The new Heads of the War, Navy, and Post Office Departments being as yet absent from our city, the duties of Secretary of War are Discharged by Mr Lea, the Chief Clerk, Acting Secretary; Secretary of the Navy, as already stated, by Mr. Sims, Acting Secretary; of Postmaster General, by Mr. Hobbie, First Assistant Postmaster General.

Mr. Forward, Secretary of the Treasury, has entered upon the discharge of the duties of Secretary of the Treasury; and James N. Barker (formerly Comptroller, and nominated to the Senate again for that office, but not acted on) is *acting* as Comptroller of the Treasury, vice Mr. Forward, late Comptroller.

Correct.—The Louisville Gazette of Monday says: "The most potent cause of the more rapid advancement of Cincinnati than Louisville, *is the absence of slavery*. The same influence that made Ohio the young giant of the West, and is advancing Indiana to a grade higher than Kentucky, have operated in the Queen City. They have no *dead weight* to carry, and consequently have the advantage in the race." If there are any slave advocates in Cincinnati, or in Ohio, let them read the above, and blush for their degeneracy—*Cin. Gazette Sep.* 17.

Murder of the Rev. King Griswold.—Last April this clergyman was killed in Cincinnati just after he had dismissed his congregation by a stone thrown by Edward Layton, a rowdy who was offended at his pointed discourse. The stone struck him on the head, he staggered a few steps, fell, and survived but a short time. From the testimony before the Mayor, as it appears in the Christian Advocate, no doubt could be entertained as to the guilt of Layton. He had threatened, was seen to put the stone in his pocket, and to hurl it. The same evidence was presented to the Grand Jury of Hamilton county, but they returned no bill of indictment! Layton was discharged from jail and has absconded. Is it to be marvelled at that mobs rule in the Queen City when murderers are thus suffered to go unwhipt of justice?—*Cleveland Herald.*

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PATCH-WORK, No. I:

From the Portfolio of a peregrinating Pedagogue.

BY J. M. C.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS OF N. HAMPSHIRE.

There is no passion of the human mind more prevalent than love of country; the heart's home feelings, the household affections are not more generally disseminated. It is peculiar to no clime, to no nation, to no continent, to neither hemisphere. It fires the breast of the Exquimaux in his land of immemorial snow. It nerves the frame of the Hottentot in his region of perpetual heat. It ennobles the haughty Englishman, the effeminate Italian, the garrulous Gaul, the taciturn Spaniard, the vassal Russian, the free-born American. It quickens the soul of the peasant, it fortifies the crown of the prince; it illuminates the cot of poverty, it embellishes the palace of wealth. It animates the statesman, it fires the soldier; it is beauty to woman, it is glory to man; it brightens the bloom of childhood, it invigorates decaying age. It is eloquence to the orator, harmony to the musician, inspiration to the poet. Penury, injustice, contumely, turmoil, war, even slavery itself cannot eradicate it. Meagre and base must be the intellect—cold, aye colder than polar ice, the bosom that knoweth it not. It is adolescent, unquenchable, omnipresent.

In the beneficence of its influence it is as the fountain of good, germinating, fostering, and perfecting the loftiest virtues. It has originated disinterestedness that has sacrificed *all* things, boldness that has dared *all* things, bravery that has achieved *all* things. It has induced patience that has endured, unrepining, Promethean misery; enthusiasm that has attempted Sisyphean tasks; and perseverance that has encountered undismayed a consecutive of horrors more appalling, more astounding than the plagues of Egypt.

It is not, however, equally potential everywhere. It is affected by a thousand circumstances, many of which are inimical to its prosperity. In territories where the face of nature is devoid of blandishments, or its soul of benignity—in climates where the sun is a fiery fiend, or the frost a merciless death—in the sterile soil of despotism, in the pestilent atmosphere of superstition, and in the palpable darkness of ignorance it is feeble, stunted, dwarfish. But in genial and temperate realms, in communities where intelligence, virtue and religion predominate, where liberty and law preside invincible and immaculate, it flourishes and magnifies exceedingly—attains the stature of a giant, and the might, munificence and majesty of a Deity.

Appreciating, then, the purity of its nature and the excellence of its influence, let us cultivate, augment and strengthen it by every means in our power. And how may we do so more efficaciously than by contemplating the glories of the land in which it is our boast, our pride, our exultation to have been born?

New England! the home of my boyhood, the acadia in which I yet hope to spend the mellow evening of my life. New England! the great aorta of Columbia—the watch-tower, the cradle, the inviolate sanctuary of freedom—the synonyme of all that is good and noble—dear, happy, honor'd New England, when I cease to remember thee, to revere thy eminence, to enhance thy fame, may my right hand forget its cunning, my mind its prerogative. True, there are lands more known to renoun, and more hallowed by song, more touching to the heart and more interesting from their antiquity. Lands whose battle-fields are more dreadful, whose victories are more amazing, whose suns are more benevolent, whose skies are more radiant, whose winds are softer and balmier.—Lands where the pageantry, and luxury, and gorgeousness of power abound to a far greater extent than in thee; but none are so passingly, so ineffably precious to thy children as thou art. We may wander far away—we may desert finally the dwelling place of our fathers—we may traverse the universe—we may acquire a new citizenship, erect a new altar of the affections. We may accumulate wealth, and grandeur and honor and adopt many a new, but holy tie and connection, nevertheless we still look back to thee as the heaven of our hearts—the cynosure of our hopes. New England! the unforgotten, the sublime.

If nature has been niggardly to New England in the distribution of the meeker and gentler charms, she has been lavish in gifts of a higher order. She is affluent of the wonderful, the colossal, the mighty. There is not a section of the United States, and but few portions of the wide world, that can be more profluent of exquisite delight to the lover of nature's infinite pomp than the region of the White Hills in New Hampshire. That region is a miracle of grandeur, a mystery of sublimity too vast, too illustrious, too complicated for the limner's pencil or the poet's pen to portray. It might be deemed the sensorium of the illimitable and immortal, the tabernacle and palace of a god.

These hills are situated in Coos County, about 70 miles north of Concord, the capital of the state, in lat. 44 deg. 16 min., and long. 71 deg. 20 min. They have a very extensive base, and the peaks appear almost innumerable.—The highest is Mount Washington, which rises 6750 feet above the level of the sea. The loftied elevations are named after our Presidents and Franklin and Fafayette,—the chief among them being honored with the appellation of the Father of his Country. They are of primitive formation, and consist of granite and gneiss which abound with emeralds, garnets, magnetic iron ore, and an extensive variety of other fossils. Their summits are composed of pondrous masses and fragments of rock piled together in terrific confusion, and on five of their summits no vestige of verdure ever blooms.

Stranger! approach and bow in awe and worship. Behold the multitudinous host stretching in every direction; ridge succeeding ridge, rock ascending beyond rock, cliff beetling over cliff and crag piled upon crag until the unapproachable heavens are menaced. There they stand, a convocation of crowned kings, hoary with immeasurable age, yet unimpaired in strength; their haughty heads gazing across the broad land into the dim and far-away ocean, and above the dusky clouds into the inscrutable sky. There they stand, fulfilment of the purposes of a beneficent Providence to abide, and baffle and transform into a blessing the fury of the indomitable elements, which, unless thus encountered, might devastate the surrounding continent. There they stand—deformed, dismantled, shattered by a thousand convulsions—riven, scarred, blasted by unnumbered storms. And there, in utter mockery of the insidious and perpetual assaults of the grim old destroyer, Time, and in majestic defiance of the savage efforts of remorseless tempests, they *shall* stand immutably, till all things that now are shall have passed away.

Lo! where a huge mountain has been cloven by an omnipotent agency from its summit to its base, enter the abysmal defile, some 20 feet in breadth and 2 miles in length, thus created.—The rosy rays of the rising sun have not yet penetrated here, and a cold, stilly gloom, the atmosphere of phantoms and cabala, swathes and veils while it heightens the interests of the place. Hark! 'Tis but the impatient rushing and bubbling of a turbulent river, that beneath you wreaths of pallid mist hurries through, leaving but narrow footing for the dubious traveller. List again! How fearfully the eagle screams from his jagged eyry; while from the frequent clumps of garnet, blackened trees that dot the surface of the steep acclivity, the potentous owl shrieks forth its hateful notes.—Look up! on either hand dark, shaggy, monstrous, rises almost perpendicularly the dissevered cliff. Clouds of a hundred fantastic shapes, some gorgeous with gold, purple and vermillion—others pale, spectral and ghastly are flitting from point to point, from pinnacle to pinnacle among misshapen protuberances. Look up once more as the light increases.—Well may the heart quail, the lips blanch, the head sicken as we survey the stupendous masses of earth overhanging us without any apparent sustaining power. Well may we fear, lest the vagrant breeze or the vibration of air occasioned by the echo of even our voices bring hem down upon us. Well may we fear! yet here they have hung for immemorial ages—here they shall hang for ever.

It is indeed a wild, a dread, a tremendous place seemingly the womb of the whirlwind—the lair of madness—the adytus of terror—the very "vestibule of the halls of darkness."

P. S. A description of the ascent of Mount Washington—the prospect from its brow, and of a thunder-storm there encountered will be composed for our next number.

Trial of McLeod.—The Toronto Colonist says that a commission is now in that city, taking testimony in proof of an alibi, to be read at the trial of Alexander McLeod.

Amos Kendall, late Postmaster General, has issued a prospectus for publishing a new weekly paper in Washington city, to be called the "Union Democrat," price $2, in advance.

☞A Temperance Convention will be held at the Covenanter Meeting House, near the Borough of Elizabeth, on Tuesday, the 28th instant, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. All friendly to the cause are respectfully invited to attend.

The Rev. Dr. Pressly, Rev. Dr. Wilson, John D. Mahon, and Samuel Frew, Esqrs., are expected to address the meeting.

ISAAC WILSON,
ISAIAH BRINK,
PETER WILSON,
JOHN GAMBLE,
J. F. WALL,
Sept 21. Committee.

Editors friendly to the cause will please copy.

NEW GOODS.
PRESTON & MACKEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
No. 81, Market Street, Pittsburgh.
August 31, 1841.—w1y.

JOHN H. EIBERT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
N. E. Corner of Diamond Alley and Diamond,
June 18, 1841.—w1y. Pittsburgh.

STRAY COW.—Came to the farm of the subscriber, in Wilkins Township, two miles from the village of Wilkinsburgh, on the 6th inst, a middle sized dark Brown Cow, with a white stripe along her back, white on her belly, a piece off the left ear, and a piece out of the under side of the right ear, had a piece of rope round her neck. Supposed to be 7 or 8 years old. The owner is desired to prove property pay charges, and take her away.

Sept 17.—w3t.* THOMAS McGAHEY.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, living in Jefferson Township, Allegheny Co, Pa., a Brown and White Muley Cow, giving milk. She is white on the belly and hind legs, with a large white spot in the forehead. No ear marks perceivable.—Said stray has been entered on the Township Books. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

SAMUEL HETH, Jr.
Sept 17, 1841.—w3t*.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

TAKE notice, that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John D. Baird, late of this city; all, therefore, who know themselves indebted to said estate, will come forward and make payment, and those having claims against it, will present them properly attested for settlement.

SAM'L BAIRD,
Sept. 10.—w6t. Administrator.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Downer, deceased, late of the city of Pittsburgh, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedant are requested to make known the same to him without delay.

ISAAC MURDOCK,
Sept. 3, 1841.—w6t*. Administrator.

BUSINESS STAND AND FARM FOR SALE.—246 acres of Land 12 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. There are about 160 acres cleared and under good fence; the balance is well timbered; and there is a tolerable good hewed log House, and a large hewed log Barn and Stable; also, a good pump of water at the door; the land is perfectly level, and fit for cultivation; it is well watered, having one or more springs in each field.

There are two orchards of about 18 acres, the most part grafted fruit, and in good bearing order at present. It will be sold low and on accommodating terms, (one third in hand and the balance in five yearly payments,) or will be exchanged for merchandize, such as Dry Goods or Groceries, or Real Estate in Allegheny or Pittsburgh. Title indisputpble. Also, a Farm containing 65 acres, 7 miles from Pittsburgh. Enquire of ALEX. SMITH,
Sept. 10.—wtf. Auctioneer, Allegheny.

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK!

JUST received, a large supply of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIUS, or WILD CHERRY. The undersigned are the only agents in Allegheny County, for the sale of this article. As many have been disappointed who have sent in from the country for this Syrup and have attached blame to us, we take the liberty of saying, IMPROVE THIS OPPORTUNITY; for a supply of SIX HUNDRED BOTTLES, which we received before, was sold in less than ONE WEEK. We also bear testimony, with pleasure, to the wonderful effects we have witnessed from the use of this celebrated medicine.

CURTISS & Co.,
No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. Who are the only Agents for Allegheny county.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a *very* liberal discount. Aug. 20, 1841.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Stafford Young, (late of Pittsburgh, Merchant,) will please call on the subscriber at his house on Smithfield street, in order to settle their accounts, notes, &c. Those having claims due from said decedent, will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to THOMAS DICKSON,
Sept. 10.—w8t. Administrator.

POOR HOUSE.

WHEREAS, in and by the 15th Section of an Act of the General Assembly of this commonwealth, passed the 22d day of April, 1841, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to cause said Section to be published, &c. Now, therefore, in compliance with the requirements of said section, I, Benjamin Weaver, High Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby publish the same as follows to wit:

Section 15. For the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of Allegheny county, as to the expediency of erecting a poor house, it shall be the duty of each of the inspectors of the several wards, townships, boroughs, at the next general election, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the qualified voters thereof, labelled on the outside "Poor House," and in the inside, "for a Poor House" or "against a Poor House;" and if it shall appear, upon casting up the votes in the different districts, at the Court House on the same day that the other returns are made out, that a majority of those who voted are for a Poor House, then the foregoing Act to take effect, but if a majority of the votes are found to be against a Poor House, the foregoing act to be and the same is hereby declared null and void. And the Sheriff of said County, shall cause this section thereof to be published in all the newspapers printed in said County, at least six weeks previous to next general election; the expenses of which publication shall be paid out of the County Treasury.

And I do hereby request the qualified voters of Allegheny County to take notice of the same.

B. WEAVER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, August 30, 1841. } Sept 2.—d1&w6t.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

Richmond, Wayne Co., Indiana, April 20, 1841. }

Dear Sir—I have sold all of the Wild Cherry Syrup, and wish you would send me some more immediately. It is becoming very popular. Our citizens have heretofore been imposed upon, by some worthless nostrums, and were somewhat incredulous at first; but it is now coming into general use.

Please consign to E. Morgan & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Yours, respectfully,

D. P. HOLLOWAY.

CURTISS & Co.,
ONLY Agents for Allegheny county, Pa., at No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, where also may be had, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a *very* liberal discount. Aug 20.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 23, 1841.

FLOUR has been somewhat affected in this market by the late news from Europe, and the consequent depression of its value in our eastern cities. From wagons it is now selling at $5 50--from stores, at retail, $6.

OUR RIVERS.—A slight rise has taken place, making 20 inches in the channel; but as it is confined to the Monongahela river it will be of short duration unless the present fair prospects of rain should be realized. The steamer Clarion, with a full load of passengers, left yesterday for Cincinnati, and freight is taken off in keels.

ROBINSON TOWNSHIP MEETING.---Our friends in Robinson Township should not forget the meeting to be held on Saturday next, at the house of Mrs. M'Farland. This meeting was originally announced in our daily paper for Monday the 20th, but on the evening on which the paper was issued, Mr. DARSIE called on us, and stated that the time fixed on for the meeting was such that it was impossible for him to attend, as he had made arrangements to be absent from the city, and that he would endeavor to have the time changed, so that he could attend. He subsequently called on us, and stated that he had seen one of the signers of the call, and Dr. Gazzam, and they had agreed that the time should be changed to Saturday the 25th. In all this, Mr. DARSIE acted in good faith, and supposing the whole matter arranged, went on his contemplated journey. Mr. T. B. MARKS, a citizen of Robinson Township, went with Mr DARSIE to see Dr. GAZZAM, and confirms the above statement.

But no sooner was Mr. DARSIE out of the way, than Dr. GAZZAM, with the proverbial *meanness* of cowardice, denied his agreement to have the meeting put off, and on the day first appointed went out to Robinson township, and made a speech against his absent adversary! Here is bravery and chivalry for you! In the first place, he *agreed with his opponent* to meet him in *fair* and *open field*,---and then, during his *absence*, and *without his knowledge*,---when he had no one to defend him, made a statement about the postponement of the meeting, reflecting upon his political adversary---and procured the passage of a resolution charging Mr. DARSIE with "*low cunning*."

No man with a spark of *honor* or *fairness* would be guilty of such *meanness!* None but a *coward*, who was afraid to meet his political opponent in fair fight, would have done it.

We therefore hope the citizens of Robinson township will assemble *en masse*, on next Saturday, and we hope that Dr. GAZZAM, if he has any sense of *honor* remaining, will meet Mr. DARSIE honorably at the time and place he agreed on himself, and then we fear not the result.

MR. LITTLE.—In the statement of the proceedings of the meeting held on Monday last in Robinson Township, published in the Pittsburgh Mercury, it is said that "Messrs. GAZZAM and LITTLE were present, and addressed the meeting."

Now, although we were not much surprised at Dr. GAZZAM's course, who is evidently in the leading strings of the notorious Callan, and as

> "No *mask* in *basest* minds ambition wears,
> But in full light pricks up her ass's ears,"

yet we must confess that we did not suppose that Mr. LITTLE had suddenly fallen so low as to sneak off to a meeting, that he knew had been postponed on account of Mr. DARSIE's unavoidable absence, and when he knew that that gentleman could not be there.

But so it is--a thirst for office or notoriety sometimes leads men to stoop to conduct their more sober judgment would condemn, and to form such strange associations, that

> "*Folly* joins whom *sentiment* divides."

But we should like to know what was the nature of Mr. LITTLE's speech. As he professes the same principles as Mr. DARSIE, with the exception of Antimasonry, a sense of honor should have led him to defend his absent opponent.---Did he do so? Did he not disparage him? One would think from reading the account of the meeting in the Mercury, that he was laboring in the same cause with the *little* Doctor. At any rate, they agree amazingly well together! Doubtless there is a strong sympathy between them, as both are laboring to overthrow Antimasonry in this old Antimasonic county. They can scarcely be said to be *rivals*, as Mr. LITTLE can hardly have vanity enough to suppose he will be elected. Of course, then, he is playing into the Doctor's hands, as every vote he gets will lessen Mr DARSIE's majority. The Doctor's only hope of success is founded on Mr. LITTLE's aid, and should they not then be hale fellows well met? Certainly! They have the same object in view, and, in the case of the Robinson township meeting, have stooped to the same means to gain their ends. We are sorry for Mr. LITTLE's position before the public. He will do himself more harm than he will ever do Antimasonry. He will indeed "*pay dear for his whistle*."

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN.---We see that a "*Whig*" is using the columns of the Mercury to villify Mr. DARSIE. What's the matter with the Advocate?---has it fallen too low for Masonic Whigs to use as a medium for their vile effusions, or has a union taken place between Loco Focoism and Masonic Whigism, for the purpose of putting down the Antimasonic organization? Most certainly the latter ---and probably the former is the case.

OUR NEXT SENATOR.---It is a matter of more importance than is generally imagined, that an opponent of D. R. PORTER should be returned this fall from this Senatorial District. The Senate now acts as a very important check upon the acts of the executive, and an improper and dishonest person, nominated to office by the Governor, can be rejected by the Senate. Should D. R. PORTER be re-elected, it is expected he will nominate his brother J. M. PORTER to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, which will shortly be vacated. Now if we have an honest Senate, the State will be saved the disgrace of such a prostitution of a high judicial office. Should HONEST JOHN BANKS be elected, and we expect he will, an anti-Locofoco majority in the Senate is necessary to enable him to make such appointments as shall conduce to the welfare and honor of the state.

So that in any event it is of great importance that Allegheny county should be true to her own interests, and to her brethren throughout the State, by returning an opponent of the present corrupt Executive.

Now let every *honest*, *consistent*, and *true-hearted Whig*, *Antimason*, or *Straightout*, ask himself the question, "Is there any prospect of Mr. LITTLE's election?" and the answer must be, emphatically, No! We have not yet conversed with a single individual who has the least expectation of such a result. The contest then lies between Messrs. DARSIE and GAZZAM. Which of these two gentlemen will a consistent Anti-Porter man prefer should represent this county in the next Senate? Mr. DARSIE of course. We say *consistent* Anti-Porter man, for there are some persons with so much *inconsistency* between their professions and practice, that they will vote for Mr LITTLE with the risk of having the county misrepresented by Dr. GAZZAM, to gratify a hatred of the Antimasonic organization, and for no other reason whatever. But we are addressing ourselves to *consistent* men---who think the welfare of the district and the state of more importance than the gratification of a personal or trifling party pique.

Such being the case, then, that Mr. DARSIE is the only available Anti-Porter candidate before the people, we call upon every man of *consistency*, by his duty to his conscience, his principles, and the Commonwealth, to exert himself to overthrow a base conspiracy, hatched up by a few masonic Whigs and their dupes, to secure the election of Dr. GAZZAM---we say of Dr. GAZZAM, a defender of D. R. PORTER, and of his corrupt administration---for we repeat it again, Mr. LITTLE's most sanguine friends do not expect to do more than to give him votes enough to defeat Mr. DARSIE.

Let our friends, then, throughout the county, be on their guard against this unprincipled attempt to sell the county to the Loco-Focos. Let no one stay at home on the day of the election---and these conspirators, with their friends the Loco-Focos, will have a lesson read to them that they will not soon forget.

MEN FINDING THEIR LEVEL.---PARKIN reporting in the Advocate the speeches of the despicable CALLAN!

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.---We understand that THOS. WILLIAMS, Esq., of this city, is expected to address the Philo and Franklin Literary Societies of Jefferson College, at Canonsburgh, on Thursday, the 30th inst., the day of the commencement.

DYSENTERY.---A gentleman who resides in the neighborhood of Finleyville, Washington county, informs us that the Dysentery has been very fatal in that neighborhood for the last two or three weeks. In a section of country two miles by one, including Finleyville, twenty-four deaths have taken place since the disease commenced its ravages. One entire family has perished, and many families have lost several members. The disease is somewhat subsiding at present.

THE HON. C. C. CAMBRELING, formerly member of Congress from the city of New York, and late Minister to Russia, arrived home in the Great Western.

MR. CLAY.---This eminent statesman arrived at Wheeling on Saturday evening last, and on his arrival addressed a large crowd from the steps of the Virginia Hotel, on the events of the Extra Session. After supper, he again addressed the crowd on the *Veto Power*, giving it as his opinion that it should be restricted or destroyed. He started on Sunday morning for the West.

For the Gazette.

MR. WHITE:---I was really astonished to find that Mr. LITTLE attended at the meeting in Robinson township on the day first appointed, but subsequently altered by the consent of Mr. Gazzam, as proved by Mr. Marks. I had supposed that Mr. Little would have shown, by his conduct, that he had confidence in the statement of one of his own friends, that the meeting had been postponed. But instead of staying away, as he should have done, we find him attending the meeting along with Gazzam, thus lending his countenance to the charge made by Mr. Gazzam against the veracity of his own friend, Marks.

Mr. Little should have known enough of Gazzam to be satisfied that no confidence could be placed in his statements.

One notorious case proves that he has no regard for the truth. For years he persisted in denying that he demanded specie of Mr. Campbell. He published *part of the truth*, in a note from that gentleman, but again and again refused to call on him to tell the *whole* truth, and at last, of his own free will, as if under the impulse of an uneasy conscience, he comes out and acknowledges that Mr. Campbell's statement was true, and that he did demand the specie. Such is the honor of E. D. Gazzam!!!

CHARTIERS.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

THE CASE OF GOVERNOR RITNER.

We invite attention to the following:

To the Editor of the Inquirer.

SIR—The refusal by the Senate of the United States to confirm the nomination of Ex-Governor Ritner to the office of Treasurer of the Mint, at Philadelphia, on the alleged ground of incurable loss of sight, compels me as his medical attendant, to trouble you with the following brief statement: Eighteen month's ago, I was called on to examine the Governor's eyes, and found them both to exhibit all the symptoms of growing cataracts, but not sufficiently matured to justify, in my opinion, the necessary operation. The eyes were then otherwise sound and unaffected by disease. In February last, I operated on the right eye, successfully at the time; but owing to a visit to Washington at too early a period after the operation, secondary or membraneous cataract occurred. To remove this, a number of operations became necessary, and five have since been performed. The eye is now nearly free from all appearance of opacity, and the sight almost as good as ever. I have no doubt but that in a few weeks, (owing to the vigorous condition of his system and general health) it will be perfectly restored.

I only operated once on the left eye, but owing to the unsettled state of the patient's life and feelings at that time, inflammation followed, and the situation of the eye has been such as to render it, in my opinion, imprudent to touch it--its condition is, however, rapidly improving.

I feel fully justified by an examination I made this day, in saying that the Governor's sight is sufficiently good to enable him to fulfil the duties of any office; if walking the streets without assistance, and writing readily and legibly, with a certainty of still further improvement, be sufficient for that purpose.

Yours, respectfully,
FRANCIS S. BURROWES.
Lancaster, September 18, 1841.

The Hon. John Sergeant has resigned his seat in Congress, and the Governor has ordered a new election to take place on the second Tuesday in October. Among the gentlemen spoken of to succeed him, are William B. Reed, Joseph R. Chandler, William M. Meredith, and Josiah Randall, Esqs. The nomination will probably be made this evening.---*Penn. Intel.*

☞We learn that the injunction of secresy in the case of the vote rejecting Gov. Ritner, was not taken off at the adjournment of the Senate. We are therefore unable to give the yeas and nays. While upon the subject, we may take the occasion to remark that Dr. Burrowes, whose letter is inserted in another part of our paper, is a physician of the very highest standing and character.—*Penna. Inquirer.*

The Indianapolis Exchange Bank Exploded!—The shaving institution, known as the Exchange Bank of Indianapolis, stopt payment this morning. It is not known what amount is in cirulation, but it is very considerable.—Every man who holds any of it of course will lose it.---*Indianapolis Journal, Sept. 15.*

EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT.—We some time since published a comparative view of the expenditures of the different Governors, with the average amount yearly expended, and the excess of each Governor's expenditures over the others. From this we found that the average yearly amounts expended were as follows:

Gov. Mifflin in	9 years,	$121,871
McKean,	9	141,225
Snyder,	9	160,785
Findlay,	3	188,960
Heister,	3	170,380
Shultz,	6	193,114
Wolf,	6	218,653
Ritner,	3	275,505
Porter,	**2**	**384,328**

By a recapitulation of these yearly expenses it will we seen that there was annually expended by each governor, comparatively with his predecessor, as follows:

Gov. M'Kean,	$19,354	more than	Mifflin.
Snyder,	19,560	do	M'Kean,
Findlay,	28,184	do.	Snyder,
Heister,	18,580	less	Findlay,
Shultz,	22,734	more	Heister,
Wolf,	26,539	do.	Shultz,
Ritner,	55,855	do.	Wolf,
Porter	**108,820**	do.	**Ritner.**

This will give at a glance, an accurate idea of the great increase of expenditure under Gov. Porter, for the mere maintainance of the Government. It should be kept in view by all who are in favor of economy, Retrenchment and Reform, and must have an influence on the result of the pending contest.—*Harrisburgh Tel.*

From the St. Louis New Era Sep. 15th.

TRIAL AT PALMYRA.

Three Abolitionists sentenced to the Penitentiary for Twelve Years.

We learn from a source to be relied upon, that the exciting trial which was in progress at Palmyra during the last week, has resulted in the *conviction* of the accused, and that they have been sentenced to *twelve* years confinement in the Penitentiary. The indictment preferred by the Grand Jury consisted of two counts. The first charging all the defendants, (Burr, Work, and Thompson) as principals, with the stealing of five negroes; and the second count, charged Burr and Work as principals, and Thompson as an accessary before the fact. They were found guilty under the second count,---and the jury assessed the punishment as above stated. The trial was commenced on Friday last, and the whole of that day consumed in empanneling a jury and hearing the testimony. The next day was taken up by the arguments of counsel, which were concluded about 11 o'clock at night. Instructions to the jury were then asked by the counsel in the defence; but owing to the lateness of the hour, the cause was adjourned until Monday morning, when the court instructed the jury, and after an absence of a half an hour they returned the verdict as above stated.

The testimony, as we learn, was in substance as follows: that in July last, a Mr. Brown, residing in Marion County, was informed by a slave belonging to a Mr. Woolfolk, of that county, that some men from the neighborhood of Quincy, Ill., had on that evening persuaded him to leave his master, and place himself under their charge; that if he would do so, they would send him to Canada, where he would certainly obtain his freedom. He further stated to Brown, that they had solicited him (the negro) to meet them that night at a certain willow thicket, and that he had consented to do so. Brown advised the negro to meet them as he had agreed to do, and also proposed to four of his own negroes, to accompany Woolfolk's, which they were at first reluctant to do; but finally consented, on Brown's agreeing to give them $5 for doing so; they went accordingly, accompanied by Woolfolk's negro; and Brown, with two of his neighbors, placed himself in ambush, so as to surprise them on their way to the ferry across the Mississippi.

Late at night, Burr and Work were heard approaching, in company with the five negroes: In conversation with them, they spoke of four other negroes whom they had not long since, sent to Canada from the neighborhood of the College, and also of another from Marion County, at a more recent period, all of whom they said had reached Canada in safety and were doing well, and that if they (the negroes) would follow their directions, they would be certain to obtain their freedom. The negroes promised to place themselves under their direction, and, having now reached the spot where Brown and his companions were concealed, they were immediately arrested. Brown having proceeded to the river in company with some of the negroes, found Thompson in a skiff in the river, who responded to the whistle from the negroes, and immediately came to the landing with the skiff, when he was arrested by Brown. Upon being interrogated as to his intentions, he said his object was to enable them to obtain their freedom: that his Bible commanded him to do unto all men as he would have them to do unto him, and that if he were in bondage he would be glad for some one to set him free. Another witness also proved that the defendants, after they were arrested, confessed that they had on that day made an arrangement with Woolfolk's negro to meet him at the willow thicket.

The above we understand, was the substance of the evidence; and in the defence it was contended, that the offence did not amount to larceny, because the negroes were not taken *forcibly*; on the contrary, they had gone *voluntarily*, and under the direction and with the assent, of Brown, the owner of four of the negroes. It was further contended, that as the accused did not contemplate any benefit to themseleves from the act, but only designed to obtain freedoom for the negroes, it wanted an essential ingredient in the crime of larceny, to wit---the *lucri causa*. On these points, we understand the court ruled the law to be otherwise; and it is said to be the intention of the defendants to take the case to the Supreme Court upon these points.

The case was conducted by Mr. Abernathy, the prosecuting attorney, assisted by Messrs. Anderson of Palmyra, and Crockett of St. Louis; and the defence by Messrs. Wright & Glove of Palmyra, and Mr. Warreus of Quincy.

The late hour at which this report is prepared, prevents us from accompanying it with remarks; but it may be well enough that the abolitionists of other States may learn a lesson from this trial which may be of some benefit to them.

COMPLETE LIST OF ACTS.

Passed at the 1st Session of the 27th Congress.

An act making appropriations for the present session of Congress.

An act authorizing a loan not exceeding the sum of twelve millions of dollars.

An act for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late President of the United States.

An act making appropriations for the pay, subsistence, &c., of a home squadron.

An act making further provision for the maintenance of pauper lunatics in the District of Columbia."

An act to revive and continue in force for ten years an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Mechanic Relief Society of Alexandria.

An act to repeal the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue," and to provide for the punishment of embezzlers of public money, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the payment of Navy pensions.

An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

An act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

An act to authorize the recovery of fines and forfeitures incurred under the charter, laws, and ordinances of Georgetown, before justices of the peace.

An act to revive and extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia.

An act in addition to an act entitled "An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic."

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and the acts amending the same.

An act making an appropriation for the funeral expenses of William Henry Harrison, deceased, late President of the United States.

An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights.

An act making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities.

An act to provide for placing Grenough's statue of Washington in the Rotunda of the Capitol, and for expenses therein mentioned.

An act authorizing the transmission of letters and packets to and from Mrs. Harrison free of postage.

An act to make appropriations for the Post Office Department.

An act making an appropriation for the purchase of naval ordnance and ordnance stores, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for outfits and salaries of diplomatic agents, and for other purposes

An act to provide for repairing the Potomac bridge.

An act relating to duties and drawbacks.

An act to repeal a part of the sixth section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1838, and for other purposes," passed July 7, 1838.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

A resolutin relating to the light-boats now stationed at Sandy Hook and Bartlett's Reef.

A resolution for the distribution of seven hundred copies of the Digest of patents.

A resolution to provide for the distribution of the printed returns of the sixth census.

A resolution in relation to the purchase of domestic water-rotted hemp for the use of the U. States Navy.

Joint resolution making it the duty of the Attorney General to examine into the titles of the lands or sites for the purpose of erecting thereon armories and other public works and buildings, and for other purposes.

INCREASE OF CANAL EXPENDITURES.—The expenditures for keeping the public improvements in repair during Gov. Ritner's administration were as follow:

Expenditures in	1835-36,	$713,454
"	1836-37,	$969,880
"	1837-38,	$736,744
Total expend's during his Admt'n,		$2,420,078

LEAVING A LARGE BALANCE OF INCOME FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS OVER AND ABOVE ALL EXPENDITURES.

During two years, of Gov. Porter's administration, the expenditures for keeping the public improvements in repair have been as follows:

For	1838-39,	$ 721,865
"	1839-40,	1,433,216
Total expend's for his 2 years,		$2,155,081

BEING A LARGE EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER ALL THE INCOME FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS! If Porter be re-elected this system will continue, and deficit, as well as the interest on our debt, must be made up by TAXATION!!—*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

PORTER AT HOME.—The Hollidaysburg Register says—"Tell it abroad, publish it in the streets, on the hill-tops and in the valleys, from one extent of the Commonwealth to the other; to the rich and the poor, high and low, old and young, to the Whigs, Antimasons, and Locos, that THE PORTER PARTY IS SO NEARLY ANNIHILATED IN HUNTINGTON COUNTY, THAT MEN ENOUGH TO FORM A COUNTY TICKET CANNOT BE MUSTERED! They give up the contest in a county which three years ago they declared they could have carried had it not been for the "Big Break!!" Tell it in Berks—tell it in Westmoreland—tell it everywhere—that Porter cannot raise a Porter ticket in his own county—that his old friends have deserted him to such an extent that this is the lamentable condition of his party at home."—*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

A PORTER LYRIC.

Tune.—"OLD ROSIN THE BEAU."

Come all ye tight sprigs of shillaly,
And welcome Masonic boys too,
I'll sing you some verses so gaily
To tell you what you ought to do,
If you wish, boys, to be not enslaved
In a prison, your duty I'll tell—
Just vote for the marciful David
That knows how to pardon so well.

Whin you've tasted a bit of the critter,
And kicked up a bit of a row,
'Tis a thing very nasty and bitter
To be stowed in a jail, as you know.
But why need we trouble our noddles
Whin relafe is so asily had,
If each boy to the polls only toddles
And votes for the pardoning lad.

Then Pathrick, and Rory, and Teddy,
And all ye true sons of the sod,
To the kind-hearty David be steady
And depind on't you'll ne'er feel the rod.
So remimber the twilvth of October,
The day that will give us the joy,
And however ye drink, O be sober
Enough just to vote for the boy.

DENNIS.

Rates of Discount

IN PITTSBURGH.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE 'GAZETTE.'
N. HOLMES & SON,
EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 33 MARKET STREET.

PENNSYLVANIA.	
Banks of Pittsburgh,	3pm
State Scrip, issued at Pittsburgh	par
Certificates of Deposit, payable in B'kable funds,	par
Exchange Bank Post Notes,	par
Berks County Bank,	6dis
Towanda Bank,	7
Erie Bank,	7
Waynesburgh, Post Notes and Certificates,	7
Monong'a B'k of Brownsville, Post Notes,	7
United States Bank, and Branches,	30
OHIO.	
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Steubenville,	1
Western Reserve Bank, Warren,	1
Bank of Mount Pleasant,	1
Bank of Marietta,	2
Bank of Chillicothe,	6
Bank of Zanesville,	5
Bank of Putnam,	5
Bank of Circleville, (H. Lawrence, Cashier,)	1
Clinton Bank of Columbus,	6
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	6
St. Clairsville Bank,	2
Cleveland Banks,	6
Cincinnati Banks,	6
Bank of Wooster,	6
Columbian Bank of New Lisbon,	6
Bank of Massillon,	6
Bank of Sandusky,	6
Bank of Geauga,	6
Bank of Norwalk,	6
Bank of Xenia,	6
Bank of Granville,	6
Bank of Hamilton,	6
Com. Bank of Scioto,	6
Dayton Bank,	6
Farmers Bank of Canton,	6
Lancaster Bank,	6
Urbana Banking Company,	6
Post Notes,	7
All under $5,	7
INDIANA.	
State Bank and Branches,	6
KENTUCKY	
Bank of Louisville,	4
Bank of Kentucky and Branches,	4
Northern Bank and Branches,	4
ILLINOIS.	
State Bank and Branches,	7
Bank of Shawneetown,	7
Bank of Cairo,	—
MISSOURI.	
Missouri State Bank and Branches,	5
TENNESSEE.	
All solvent Banks,	9
ALABAMA.	
All solvent Banks,	8
LOUISIANA.	
Bank of Louisiana,	3
Bank of Orleans,	3
Exchange Bank,	3
Merchants' Bank,	3
All other solvent Banks,	3
GEORGIA.	
All solvent Banks,	10
NORTH CAROLINA.	
State Bank & Branches,	2
Bank of Cape Fear and Branches,	2
Merchants' Bank,	2
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of the State and Branches,	1
Bank of Charleston,	1
Bank of S. Carolina,	1
South-Western Rail-road Bank,	1
Bank of Georgetown,	2
Cambden Bank,	2
Bank of Hamburgh,	2
All other solvent Banks,	2
VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Virginia,	1
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1
Exchange Bank of Virginia,	1
Farmers' Bank of Virginia,	1
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Wheeling, Va., and Branches,	7
North Western Bank of Va. and Branches,	7
Post Notes,	7
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Bank of the Metropolis,	2
Patriotic Bank,	2
Bank of Potomac,	2
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Georgetown,	2
Farmers' Bank, Alexandria,	2
Bank of Washington,	2
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore City Banks,	par
Bank of Salisbury,	3
Mineral Bank,	3
Washington County Banks,	2
All other solvent banks,	3
DELAWARE.	
All Banks,	1
Under $5,	2
NEW JERSEY.	
All solvent Banks,	par
NEW YORK.	
City Banks,	3pm
County Banks,	2pm
Post Notes and Certificates on time issued by the Free Banks,	no sale
CONNECTICUT.	
City Bank New Haven	2pm
do. payable city Bank New-York,	2pm
Bridgeport Bank,	2pm
All other solvent Banks,	2pm
RHODE ISLAND.	
American Bank,	2pm
Arcade Bank,	2pm
Bank North American,	2pm
City Bank,	2pm
Eagle Bank,	2pm
All other solvent Banks,	2pm
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Ashuelot Bank,	2pm
Bank Lebanon,	2pm
Commercial Bank,	2pm
All other solvent Banks,	2pm
MAINE.	
All solvent Banks,	2pm
MICHIGAN.	
Bank of Michigan,	—
Bank of St. Clair, payable at Circleville,	10
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank Detroit.	—
Branch at St. Joseph,	—
GOLD AND SPECIE VALUE.	
Eagle, old,	10 66
" new,	10 00
Doubloons, Spanish,	16 00
" Patriot,	15 50
Sovereign,	4 85
Guineas,	5 00
Frederickd'ors,	7 80
Ten Thalers,	7 80
Ten Guilders,	3 90
Louisd'ors,	4 50
Napoleons,	3 80
Ducats,	2 15a2 25
SPECIE.	
Gold and Silver,	3pm
EXCHANGE.	
On Philadelphia,	1½
On New York,	5

☞*ALL BANKS marked thus — are not purchased by the Brokers.*

PUBLIC MEETING.

THE Citizens of Peebles, Plum, Versailles and Wilkins Townships, will hold a public meeting at the house of Mrs. M'Mullen, in Wilkinsburgh, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at one o'clock, P. M., at which time the Senatorial and other candidates of all parties, are respectfully invited to attend, to discuss the important matters involved at the ensuing election. MANY CITIZENS.
Sept 23, 1841. City papers please copy.

PLANING MACHINE,
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J. D. & A. KELLY,
Seventh st., above the Canal Bridge, Pittsb'gh,

MAKE to order, and keep constantly for sale, a large assortment of FLOORING BOARDS, SASH, DOORS, FRAMES, VENITIAN and PANNEL SHUTTERS: and all kinds of Carpenter Work prepared and made ready to go into buildings, at the shortest notice. All Orders will receive prompt attention.
Sept. 24, 1841.—w1y.

CONSECRATION.--The Evangelical Lutheran (St. Mark's) Church, in the borough of Butler, Pa., will be dedicated to the service of the Triune, on the 16th Lords day after Trinity, viz: the 26th of September, h. a. In the name of the Corporation.
SCHWEIZER BARTH, Bishop.
JACOB SIHOENER, President.
MARTIN ZIMERMAN, Secretary.
September 22, 1841.

STRAY COW.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, residing near Courtney's Mill's, Ohio township, Allegheny county, on last week, a large Brindle Cow, supposed to be nine years old,—no marks perceivable. The said Cow had been ranging through the neighborhood since May last. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away.
J. M. CRAWFORD.
September. 23, 1841.—w3t*.

No. 98. REMOVAL. No. 98.

THE public are respectfully informed that Dr. B. BRANDRETH'S Office is removed to No. 98. Wood street, between Diamond alley and Fifth street, the ONLY PLACE in Pittsburgh where his Vegetable Univerasl Pills can be obtained. *Mark*, Dr. Brandreth never appoints Druggists, Doctors, or Pedlars his agents, consequently all pills sold *in his name*, are counterfeits. *Remember*, No. 98 Wood street, between Fifth street and Diamond alley.
Pittsburgh, Mar. 25—6md&w.

LOOK AT THIS!

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., August, 1840.

Dear Sir—The supply of Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry forwarded to us is disposed of. The greatest good has been experienced from its use, in cases almost hopeless. We shall be pleased, if you forward another supply immediately.
TON & MIDDLETON,
Editors of Shelby News.

For sale by CURTISS & Co., No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., General Agents for the West.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Aug. 20, 1841.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected; in pursuance thereof, I, *BENJAMIN WEAVER, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny*, do, therefore, make known, and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said County on the

Second Tuesday of October next,

at the several election districts therein.

The Electors of that part of the City of Pittsburgh including the following boundaries to wit—beginning at the middle of Liberty and Marbury Streets, and running thence down Marbury Street to the Allegheny River, thence along the Allegheny River to the confluence with the Monongahela River, thence up the Monongahela River to the middle of Wood Street, thence up the middle of Wood Street to the middle of Diamond Alley, thence up the middle of Diamond Alley to the middle of Market Street, thence along down the middle of Market Street to the middle of Liberty Street and thence down the middle of Liberty Street, to the place of beginning;—being the *First* (West) *Ward*,—to meet at the Court House in the Diamond.

The electors of all that part of the city of Pittsburgh included in the following boundaries, to wit—beginning at the foot of Wood Street on the Monongahela River, thence up the middle of Wood Street to the middle of Diamond Alley, thence along the middle of Diamond Alley to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike Road, thence along the said Road to the City Line, and thence up the same to the Monongahela River, thence down the said river to the place of beginning,—being the *Second* [South] *Ward*,—to meet at the house of *Hugh Duffy*, on the corner of Second and Grant Streets.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh lying South of the middle of Liberty Street, East of the middle of Market Street, Diamond Alley, and the boundaries of the Second Ward,—being the *Third* [East] *Ward*,—to meet at the house of Wm. Larimer, Jr., on Liberty Street, nearly opposite Hand Street.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh lying northwardly of the middle of Liberty Street, and eastwardly of the middle of Marbury Street,—being the *Fourth* [North] *Ward*,—to meet at the *Washington Coffee House*, corner of St. Clair and Penn Streets.

The electors of the Fifth Ward, late Borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, and the Electors of that part of Pitt Township lying between the borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, the 2 Mile Run and the Allegheny River, including Springfield Farm and Wainright's Island, to meet at the house of *Alexander Stewart*, in the *Fifth Ward*, [late Northern Liberties,] of the City of Pittsburgh.

The electors of all that part of Pitt Township, included in the following boundaries—beginning at the Monongahela river, at the poin where the eastern line of the city of Pittsburgh strikes the same; thence northwardly by the said city line to the boundary of the (late borough) northern liberties; thence along the same to the South Eastern corner of Boyle Irwin's Land: thence to the South Western corner of Springfield farm, belonging to O'Hara's heirs; thence by the boundary of said farm, including the same, to the two Mile Run; thence up said run to Roup's Mill, to Henry Fulton's farm house; thence in a straight line to Wm. Knox's farm house on the Four Mile Run, including the two last mentioned places; thence down said Four Mile Run to the Monongahela river, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, to meet at the house now, or lately, occupied by *Conrad Freyvogle*, known by the name of the "Social Garden," on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike road, in said district.

The electors of Peebles Township are to meet at the *Office of the East Liberty Steam Mill.*

The Electors of the borough of Lawrenceville, to meet at the *Town House* of said Borough.

The Electors of that part of St. Clair Township, within the bounds of the Borough of Birmingham, to meet at the house formerly occupied by *Dominic O'Conner* in said Borough.

The electors of that part of St. Clair Township within the following bounds, viz:—beginning on the Monongahela River, at the mouth of Street's Run: thence down said river to the North East Corner of the Borough of Birmingham, thence southwardly along the line of said Borough to the south east corner thereof;—thence northwardly along the line of said Borough to the Monongahela River,—thence down the same to the mouth of Chartier's Creek on the Ohio river,—thence up said creek so far as to include John Bell's Farm,—thence by a line to include Robert Hays' and Jrs. Bryson's Farms, to Willet's on Street's Run; thence down said run to the place of beginning—to meet at the house lately occupied by *A. H. Harshbarger*, in said Township, formerly Obey's, at the end of Monongahela bridge.

Electors of that part of St. Clair Township lying South and West of the Election District last above described, to meet at the house of *James Conner*, in said Township.

The Electors of Versailles Township are to meet at the White House, formerly owned by *Thomas Neel*, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike road, in said Township.

The Electors of Wilkins Township are to meet at the house now occupied by *Francis Wilson*, on the Frankstown road, in said Township.

The Electors of Elizabeth Township, including the borough of Elizabeth, are to meet at the house of *John Wolden*, in said borough.

The Electors of Mifflin Township are to meet at the house of *James H. Neel*, in said Township.

The Electors of Plum Township are to meet at the house of *John Little*, in said Township.

The Electors of Jefferson Township are to meet at the house of *John King*, in said Township.

The Electors of Fayette Township are to meet at the house formerly *Matthew M'Coy's*, in Noblestown, in said Township.

The Electors of Robinson Township are to meet at the house of *Audley M'Farland*, in said Township.

The Electors of Moon Township are to meet at the house of *Adrian Aten*, in said Township.

The Electors of Findlay Township are to meet at the house of *John Charles*, now occupied by Mr. Mitchell, on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said Township.

The Electors of Ohio Township are to meet at the house now occupied by *John Hay*, in said Township.

The Electors of Ross Township, excepting those resident in the Borough of Allegheny, and within the bounds of the Reserved Tract, opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house now occupied by *Henry Cryder*, in said Township.

The Electors of all that part of the Reserved Tract, opposite Pittsburgh, not included within the incorporated limits of the Borough of Allegheny, will meet at the Public School House in the village of Manchester.

The electors of the First Ward of the CITY OF ALLEGHENY are to meet at the house of Harmar De Haven, on Federal street.

The electors of the Second Ward of said city, at the house of J. Ghoering, corner of the Diamond and Ohio street.

The electors of the Third Ward of said city, at the house of Gharles Vick, corner of East Common and First street.

And the electors of the Fourth Ward of said city, at the house of Mr. Hutchinson, corner of Anderson street and bank of the Allegheny river.

The Electors of Pine Township are to meet at the house of *Wm Cochran*, in said Township.

The Electors of Deer Township, residing East of the following line, beginning at or near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and from thence in due North course to intersect the Butler County Line, are to meet at the *Public School House*, in the village of Tarentum, in said Township.

The Electors of Deer Township, residing West of the above mentioned Line, are to meet at the house of *Nathan Conley*, in said Township.

The Electors of Franklin Township are to meet at the house of *John Shrum*, in said Township.

And the Electors of Indiana Township, are to meet at the house formerly of *Samuel Mackey* in said Township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

ONE PERSON FOR GOVERNOR of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON FOR SENATOR, to represent the Nineteenth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Allegheny and Butler, in the Senate of this Commonwealth.

FOUR PERSONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of this Commonwealth.

ONE PERSON FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, for three years.

ONE PERSON FOR COUNTY AUDITOR, for three years.

ONE PERSON FOR COUNTY TREASURER, for three years.

And by virtue of the 19th section of the act of the second of July, 1839, it was enacted that every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or Judiciary department of this state, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election, of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

Also, in and by the 4th section of an act approved the 16th April, 1840, it is enacted—That the 13th Section of the act passed July the 2nd, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be so construed as to prevent any Militia Officer, or Borough Officer, from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk, at any General or Special Election in this Commonwealth.

And the return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid are required to meet at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the *Friday next after the Second Tuesday of October next*, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this thirteenth day of September, A. D., 1841, and of the Independence of the United States, the sixty-sixth.
BENJAMIN WEAVER, Sheriff.
September 5, 1841.
Sept. 15.—d1t&wtE.

SICKNESS! SICKNESS!!

REMOVAL OF AGENCY.—Those who have been obtaining the medicines formerly sold at 41 and 19 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, viz: DR. HARLICH'S COMPOUND STRENGTHENING and GERMAN APERIENT PILLS, for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, pain in the side, breast, and back, billious and all other fevers, and all diseases of the nerves, stomach and bowels, DR. PARIS' SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH, DR. LEROY'S FEMALE PILLS, for diseases peculiar to the sex, DR. COX'S STIMULATING EMBROCATION, for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c., DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, for Consumption, Colds, Coughs, and all diseases of a pulmonary nature. The above medicines have been used and tested by thousands since their first introduction into the "Western States," and testimonials of their great efficacy given by persons of the first respectability and standing in society. In order to secure the health to those who are laboring under any of the various diseases so prevalent at the present day, the proprietor has appointed Mr. SAMUEL FREW, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, his Agent for Allegheny County, of whom any of the above medicines can be obtained fresh and genuine from the *Principal office*, No. 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

☞All orders for medicines Agencies &c., must in future be directed to the Philadelphia office.

JACOB KATZ,
July 30. Proprietor.

THE PUBLIC

Are directed to DR. HARLICH'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES, which are recommended by thousands as a preventive and cure for diseases of the stomach and nervous system. The APERIENT GERMAN PILLS, are a direct *Purifier of the Blood*, and certain to remove *Bile* from the stomach, which is the great cause of *Bilious* and other distressing maladies, regulate the bowels, &c. The STRENGTHENING TONIC PILLS give tone and vigor to the organs of digestion, restore the lost appetite, quiet the nerves of the debilitated, and produce sweet repose to the restless.—The above medicines are fast superceding the drastic *mineral preparations* which some physicians have heretofore been in the practice of administering to their patients. Since the introduction of Dr. HARLICH'S preparations into the UNITED STATES, many have abandoned such vile *deleterious drugs*, and commenced administering the above medicines whenever the symptoms indicate their use.

N. B.—Physicians and others, who order the above medicines, will please direct their orders in future to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 19 North EIGHTH STREET, Philadelphia, (instead of ordering through other houses,) which will ensure them to obtain the medicine which they expect to receive.

The above medicines to be had of SAMUEL FREW, Agent for Allegheny County, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

July 30, 1841.

FEMALES BEWARE OF CONSUMPTION,

☞And not suffer the early seeds to knit its fatal threads in your system, but guard them as you would the thief at night. When you find the fatal enemy seeking to destroy your health by imbibing the evil seeds of a serious disease, REMEMBER DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY will immediately destroy and remove them. Thousands of your sex die annually from the want of proper treatment. Had those known the wonderful effects of this medicine, and used it in time, many could have prolonged their days, and yet be dwelling amongst their dearest friends. Those who are laboring under the influence of this disease, loose no time in procuring DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, it is safe and effectual, and always gives relief in the most hopeless cases. It strengthens the weak and debilitated, relieves the pain in the breast and side; suppresses the distressing cough, stopping the hectic fever and night sweats, and finally (if the case be not too far advanced) restoring perfect health.

Full directions and a treatise is given in a pamphlet, which accompanies the medicine.

The above medicines to be had of SAMUEL FREW, Agent for Allegheny County, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1841.

CONSUMPTION AND BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS CURED,

By the use of "Dr. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY."

MISS EMELINE YEAGER, aged seventeen years, was taken when at the age of sixteen with a slight cold, which she neglected until the LUNGS fell a prey to that seeking destroyer, CONSUMPTION, when application to a physician was made but to no effect. He considered her case a hopeless one, and prescribed but little medicine for her. In the meantime she discharged great quantities of blood, with much expectoration of thick phlegm and cough. Her bodily frame at length became reduced to a living skeleton. Her last was anxiously looked for by her friends, that her sufferings might end by the pangs of death. During the time her physician frequently called, and as the last resource, determined to test the virtues of "DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY," having noticed some extraordinary cure performed by the medicine in similar cases. He at once obtained two bottles and administered it to her. The fourth day he found some change, which gave hopes. He continued giving the medicine for eighteen days; at that time she was rendered able to be walking in her bed chamber, to the astonishment of her friends and relatives. She continued using the medicine for eight weeks, when she declared herself entirely free from disease and pain, and now pursues her daily occupation in perfect health.

☞A small pamphlet accompanies this medicine, which gives a full description of diseases, the manner of treatment, &c., &c.

For sale in Pittsburgh, at the store of SAMUEL FREW, who is Agent for Allegheny County.

July 30, 1841.

CURE YOUR COUGH BEFORE IT BE TOO LATE.

DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY is the only medicine that perfect confidence can be relied upon for the immediate removal of this troublesome complaint. This medicine always relieves a cough in a few days, and when the disease is seated on the lungs, it causes it to be discharged by EXPECTORATION, thus restoring sound health to the happiness and enjoyment of those who long have been afflicted.

The above medicine to be had of SAMUEL FREW, Agent for Allegheny County, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

July 30, 1841.

CONSUMPTION AND DEATH

Will most assuredly be the early fate of those who neglect themselves when afflicted with the promonitory symptoms of consumption, such as a Cold, Cough, Bronchitis, or Soreness of the Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Expectoration, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, &c. Dr. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY is xpressly prepared for the removal and cure of those dangerous and troublesome diseases. Therefore, you who are laboring under the influence of these complaints, procure immediately this medicine before it be too late. ONE BOTTLE may be the means of prolonging your life. Always ask for DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, and see that you get it, and not be persuaded by some who sell different medicines to take some of their medicine in preference. These persons obtain some cheap thing, and palm it on the public at full price. It is therefore important for purchasers to be on their guard.

DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY is put up in large size bottles, and enveloped in blue paper. The outer form contains a fine steel plate engraving representing "*Hope in a Storm.*"

PRINCIPAL OFFICE 19 North EIGHTH street, Philadelphia. Also, for sale at the Store of SAMUEL FREW, Pittsburgh Agent for Allegheny County.

Price $1, per bottle. July 30, 1841.

PITTSBURGH....SEPTEMBER 20, 1841.

CAPITALISTS are referred to the advertisement in another column for twenty thousand dollars. The persons who wish to take this loan, are gentlemen of good standing and respectability, and the real estate offered is if undoubted and constantly increasing value.

VERMONT.—It is probable that there is no election of governor in this state by the people, but as the Whigs have carried the Legislature, it will secure the election of a Whig Governor by that body.

ELECTION IN MAINE.—The Boston Atlas has received returns enough to render it certain that JOHN FAIRFIELD, the Loco-Foco candidate has been elected Governor of Maine, and that the Loco-Focos have also carried a majority of the Senate. This result is to be regretted, although it could hardly be expected to turn out otherwise. The position of affairs at Washington,—the bitter disappointment at the course taken by the President, and the consequent want of confidence in him, have doubtless had a benumbing influence on the energies of the Whig party in that State. The apathy existed chiefly among the Whigs—the Locos having polled nearly the usual vote. When another national contest comes, Maine will be found a Whig State.

OHIO MONEY.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, speaking of the depreciated state of Ohio money, and the coolness with which bank officers in that state manage affairs, and cheat the public, says:

"This state of things has become intolerable, and a determination is now evinced to apply a prompt corrective. In Michigan the people unanimously resolved to receive nothing for their products except current eastern funds.—The result is, that nearly all the money now in circulation in Michigan is good. The effects of this example have not been lost on Ohio, and throughout its whole extent like measures are being taken to reform the currency. The result cannot be doubtful. The weak insolvent banks must go down absolutely, while those that are good and have means, must become honest, and redeem their obligations, or cease to do business altogether."

THE STEAMBOAT PLATTE was lost on the 7th inst., at Sliding Island, on the Mississippi, 18 miles above the mouth of the Ohio. She struck a snag about 7 o'clock in the morning, and broke into in the middle. She was freighted with a full cargo of Dry Goods and Groceries from New Orleans to St. Louis. Her hull will be a total loss, and it was thought but little of the cargo could be saved. No lives lost.

EXPENSES OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

In correcting some of the falsehoods and blunders of the Manufacturer in reference to the expenses of the "Investigating Committee, of which Mr. LIGHTNER was chairman, we inadvertently made an error in stating the manner, in which the $651 of the Philadelphia item was incurred. The Manufacturer had unblushingly stated what, if he examined the Journals of the Committee at all, he knew to be false, to wit: that the whole amount of $651 was spent by Mr. LIGHTNER *alone*, in going to and from and in Philadelphia. In correcting this untruth of the Manufacturer, we stated that this expense of $651 was incurred by the whole committee, consisting of seven members, with their clerk, and expenses of collecting testimony while there.

We were generally correct in our statement, and *entirely correct* in stating that the expense was incurred by the *whole* Committee.

On Saturday last, we received a letter from Mr. LIGHTENR, *not intended for publication*, pointing out to us the error we had fallen into and bringing to our notice some items of information not before known to us.

As Mr. LIGHTNER's letter explains the matter better than we could do it, we hope he will excuse us for giving it to the public, especially as the Manufacture of Saturday last reiterates its falsehoods respecting the spending of the 651 dollars.

The following is Mr. LIGHTNER's letter:

MR. WHITE.—In noticing the misrepresentations of the Manufacturer" you have fallen into some errors requiring, I think, correction.

In treating of the fairness of that editor in asking me to account for the expenses of the whole committee to Philadelphia, you misapprehended the items making this *sum* of $651. It arose thus:

Exp's of Committee (7 mem.) each $68,	476
Charge by U. S. Hotel for com. room	175
	$651

The charge of $175 for the room in the U. S. Hotel will at first blush appear high; but when it is known that a well furnished large parlor was the only suitable room that could be got in the house; that the house was much thronged at the time by families travelling, who could not have access to the room; that the furniture was considerably injured; and that the rent of the establishment is 10 or $12000 per annum, the charge will not be considered very exorbitant.

Had the Loco Foco members of the committee been allowed to charge *what they thought a fair compensation*, this sum of $651 would have been raised to $826 Mr. H B. Wright, the most vociferous Loco Foco in the House, was highly dissatisfied with the resolution reported by the committee of accounts, allowing $68 to each member, and made quite a speech against their injustice in not allowing $93. I differed in opinion from this gentleman, and briefly stated that I thought $68 a fair and full compensation. If the editor of the Manufacturer, or any body else, thinks this item too much let him ask Mr. Wright what he thinks about it.

Of a piece with the ridiculous charge that I expended this $651, is another, in the form of a question, as to what has become of the money of some witnesses that the Manufacturer says, without mentioning their names, have not got their pay. I had no more to do with the payment of witnesses than any other member.—The claims of each witness were laid before the committee of accounts, who reported resolutions authorizing warrants by the speaker in their favor. The committee of accounts, in two instances, without my knowledge, had resolutions passed directing warrants to be drawn in my favor to pay witnesses. This was done to save the speaker the trouble of drawing warrants in favor of each witness; but I was not content with being thus made a disbursing agent for the house, and peremptorily refused to perform any further duty of the sort.

In the one case, I took the warrant to the treasury and made arrangements by which each witness would *there* draw his money; in the other case the warrant was transferred to Mr. Brown, assistant sergeant at arms, who knew where the witnesses lived, he having subpœnaed them, and his receipt was taken for it. The witnesses here refered to live about Philadelphia, or near the Columbia railroad. It may be possible that he could not find some of them on his second trip to Philadelphia, but any who have not received their money will get it promptly by calling or otherwise demanding it of Mr. Brown, who lives at Columbia. Suffice it to say, I have not, and never had, a cent of the money of any witness in my possession, and that I took what I deemed to be the most direct means of putting each witness in possession of the money belonging to him, the warrants for which had, in the cases mentioned, been put into my hands against my wishes.

It would be inferred from your article that *I* ordered the printing of extra copies of the report. You say "3000 copies ordered by Mr. Lightner." *I* had no right to order them.—They were ordered by the house, and I took no part in determining the number.*

I do not desire this for publication, but give it that you may if you think proper correct the errors pointed out. The infamous character of the Manufacturer has prevented my noticing *in any way* his attacks, some of which are *malignantly libellous*, and I do not wish to appear as noticing him or any thing he puts forth, as indeed I should not had you not fallen into the errors mentioned. Yours,

ISAAC LIGHTNER.

Sept. 16, 1841.

*If Mr. Lightner will examine our article again, he will find that the sentence "3000 *copies ordered by Mr. Lightner*," is a quotation from the Manufacturer, and not our assertion.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.—A meeting was held in Baltimore last week and a Committee appointed to address Hon. H. CLAY, and ascertain what time he would arrive at Baltimore, and to take measures to signalize his visit to that city by public measures of respect and affection.

The following is the letter from Mr. Clay declining the proffered civilities. He left Washington on Wednesday morning last, and remained at the junction house till the cars for the West reached there, when he took passage in them for Wheeling on his way home.

A LETTER FROM HENRY CLAY.

WASHINGTON, 14th September, 1841.

Gentlemen:—In the midst of preparations for my departure to my home, I have received by the hands of the gentlemen who have done me the honor to wait upon me, your obliging communication bearing date this day, transmitting a resolution adopted at a public meeting held at Baltimore yesterday, by which it is proposed to distinguish my expected visit to that city by signal public demonstrations. I pray you, Gentlemen, and those who constituted that meeting, to accept my grateful and respectful acknowledgements for this new and gratifying proof of attachment and confidence. I should embrace, with pleasure, the opportunity of visiting your city, at this time; but jaded as I am, by the arduous labors of the Session of Congress just closed, and sharing, with the companions of my journey, an eager anxiety to terminate it, without delay, I regret that I must postpone a visit to your city to some future day.

If, gentlemen, all has not been accomplished at the last session of Congress that the public interests demanded, more, much more, has been effected, than I anticipated at its commencement. If we have been greatly disappointed in the falure of repeated attempts to establish a sound currency, regulate exchanges, and a separate the Purse from the Sword, what American citizen, what Whig will, on that account, surrender himself to the sentiments of an ignoble despair? Who will not say that we will persevere, with redoubled courage, until every remaining object of the glorious revolution of November last shall be completely consummated? Shall we be discouraged because one man presumes to set up his individual will against the will of the nation? On the contrary, let us superadd to the previous duties which we lay under to our country, that of plucking from the Constitution this sign of arbitrary power, this odious but obsolete vestige of Royal prerogative. Let us, by a suitable amendment to that instrument, declare, that the Veto—that parent and fruitful scource of all our public ills—shall itself be overruled by majorities in the two Houses of Congress. They would persuade us that it is harmless, because its office is preventive or conservative! As if a nation might not be as much injured by the arrest of the enactment of good laws as by the promulgation of bad ones!

I am, gentlemen, greatly deceived, notwithstanding the astounding develop ments recently made, if the Whig cause is not stronger than ever it was. Resting, as it does, upon truth, sound policy, and enlightened patriotism, its votaries must be false and faithless, if it does not gloriously triumph, notwithstanding any temporary disappointment.

Accept, gentlemen, assurances of the high regard and esteem of

Your friend and ob't ser'vt,

H. CLAY.

Messrs. ROBERT GILMOR, &c., &c.

For the Gazette.

FIFTH WARD MEETING.

On Saturday night last, in accordance with previous appointment, an adjourned meeting of the Democratic Whigs, Antimasons, and Straightouts, of the Fifth Ward, met at Lefever's School House, in order to transact what might strictly be called Ward business. What the preliminaries were, the writer cannot say, not being present at the opening of the meeting.—When the writer entered, Mr. WM. LITTLE, a candidate for Senate on what he called the Harrison Democratic, but what the Fifth Ward speakers called the Extra-pay Whig, Ticket—got up, as one of the speakers said, by a *picayune* Lawyer in Fourth street—was on the rostrum, pouring forth, in great strains of eloquence, and declaring that the ticket of which he is the head, (par excellence) was the real *simon pure*, regularly got up, first rate Harrison Democratic Ticket. He told the audience they had been betrayed by John Tyler, their president, Irwin their Congressman, and it appeared that there were nothing but traitors these times, but if they would vote for him, he was *pure and sound to the core*. He was born a whig, and would die a whig—or something like this.

From a faint applause, in the distance, I thought perhaps some impressions were making in his favor. After thanking the meeting for their attention, he left the stand.

Now, the other side comes up. GEORGE STEWART, Esq., by trade an engine builder, took the stand, and I thought the applause would never subside He swallowed the Ex-Mayor in a few minutes. I though he had forgot for the moment where he was, and supposed himself upsetting an engine. STEWART acknowledged that we had been betrayed by President Tyler and others, and that it did seem to him there were traitors still in the camp, and that we were threatened again with traitors. The candidate himself had lent himself to the Locos, not many years since, to break down the Antimasonic and Whig party, and was now again trying the same game. He stated that they had met for ward purposes, that such an attack as had been made, particularly on Mr. DARSIE, who was absent from the city, was not looked for. If at home he could speak for himself, but being absent, he would defend him. He stated that at a previous meeting they had agreed to support the first ticket nominated, and would do so. That he had neither part nor lot in the nomination of Mr. LITTLE—their ward was not represented.

Said no dictation from any quarter would induce them to try experiments. Mr. Stewart received tremendous applause. Mr. Barker next spoke, well to the purpose, strongly denouncing the President, and W W. Irwin, and all traitors, and any further attempt to gull and deceive. And supporting strongly the DARSIE Ticket. Mr. Shinn next spoke, after first very modestly declining. He said he had misunderstood the object of the meeting, and did not wish to intrude. After being kindly invited by the President, Mr. Ingersoll, he went into a *Little* history of matters. Rather dry, not eliciting any applause, he soon quit. Mr. STEWART again spoke, in the strongest kind of terms, which I know made the extra-pay whigs wish they had staid *tu hum*. You could not hire Mr. LITTLE to go into the Fifth ward again to make converts. Next came a Mr. Shugarts. He being a stranger, and rather an odd looking fish, began by stating he was a Blacksmith. Had been every where and knew every body. Cries from the crowd, where do you live now? Some answered Butler County, some Bakerstown, Conemaugh, and sundry other places. It turned out that he lived in Elizabethtown, in this County. He went into a great rigmarole about picayune Whigs, and he boasted of being a Mason. Cries from the crowd, have you been halterd and CableTowed? and he talked away, until the President said he was out of order, and the meeting adjourned.

For the Gazette.

QUESTION FOR THE CASUIST WHO CONDUCTS THE ADVOCATE?

Is William Little on the Extra-pay Whig Assembly Ticket or not?

This is a difficult question and one which will exercise all the logical powers of the editor of the Advocate to answer satisfactorily.

In June, thirty seven delegates, "fresh from the people," (the extra pay whigs) appointed expressly to form an Assembly and other Tickets, met at the Court House, and formed an Assembly Ticket with Mr. Little's name on it. These same delegates by a vote of thirty-five to two declared against taking Mr. Little for the Senate.

About ten weeks passed, and twenty-nine delegates, most if not all of them having been appointed in June, and called together expressly *to fill vacancies* and not *to form a new Ticket* assemble at Dravo's, and when assembled they undertake to place on the Senate Ticket the name of a person whom thirty-five delegates had rejected a few weeks before. These twenty-nine also undertake to strike Mr. Little's name from a Ticket where it had previously been placed by a convention called to *form* a Ticket.

Thus twenty-nine delegates, called merely to *fill two* vacancies especially mentioned, undertake to *create a third* vacancy, and to break up the ticket regularly formed and to substitute another.

Surely they might just as well have undertaken to strike off Mr. Riddle or Lightner or Flannigan as Mr. Little.

But it may be argued that Mr. Little was only struck off the Assembly ticket to be placed on a higher one. That is very true, but it only makes the matter worse; because it was undertaking to reverse the judgment of a Convention which was called to *form* a ticket and which had twice declared that Mr. Little was not their choice for Senate?

Will the editor of the Advocate speak upon this subject? Had twenty-nine delegates called to *fill two* vacancies a right to *create* a third one? Had they a right to *alter* an assembly ticket previously formed.

That editor was greatly disgusted because, *as he alleged*, twenty-five of the members of the Antimasonic Committee fixed the days for choosing delegates and holding the annual county Convention.

We should like, therefore, to know how greatly he is offended at the manifest usurpation of power by the twenty-nine delegates on Wednesday last.

My opinion is that Mr. John Herron is not legally and properly on that ticket, because delegates called to *fill vacancies* had no power to strike off Mr. Little. Still, however, the selection of Mr. Little for Senate may be good and valid, and he a candidate for both offices.

X.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Editor:—You have allotted me, as your Police Reporter, a corner in your valuable paper, and I am apprehensive that if I am confined exclusively to Police matters you may occasionally be minus my quota, no great loss to the public probably, but, as I am possessed with an incorrigible *cacœthes scribendi*, a contingency most devoutly to be avoided by me.

It is strange, but true, nevertheless, that a vast number of individuals, many of whom a short time ago entertained a marvellously different opinion, or at least acted as if they did so, have lately come to the irrational, illogical, preposterous conclusion, that temperance is preferable to inebriety—that intellectual divertisements are more creditable than the orgies of sensuality—that a firm gate and straightforward course are more attractive than graceful meanderings and slantindicular motions terminating abruptly by unexpected contact with lamp-posts and dry goods boxes—that an erect attitude is nobler than recumbency in a gutter or mud-hole—and that there are dearer, purer, holier pleasures in the old homestead—the social fire-side, smiling countenances of a happy wife and ruddy, laughing-faced children, than in a noisy bar room filled with a cloud of noxious tobacco smoke—reeking with the fumes of rank poisons—and, Pandemonium-like, with the dissonant uproar of cadaverous drunkards and bloated debauchees. I say it is strange, it is wonderful, it is nnaccountable, that men of sense should be seduced into such ridiculous notions, but strange though it be, it is a tremendous fact, an uncontrovertible truth—and lo! the sequence—there is less fighting—less pilfering—less crime of all kinds—the watch-house loses its tenant—the constable his costs—the Mayor his fee—the city its fine—the goal its victim—the gallows its corpse—and oh! most hideous privation, your hapless Reporter his matter.

But what can I furnish instead, Mr. Editor? Poesy is unfashionable in these utilitarian times, besides the muse has been run over by the wheel of the Rail-road car—Politics? Ugh! Your veto on any such measure would be more absolute than that of President Tyler. Tales of love and sentiment? Pooh! milk and watter—leather and prunella. What then? I am an old traveller, and, like travellers from time immemorial, have kept a diary—suppose I trouble you with sketches from the scrap-book of a peregrinating pedagogue?

I will not pester you with a dry detail of a route or routes, with specifications of stage fare, &c., illustrated with eulogies on magnificent steamboats and sumptuous taverns;—nor will we halt at every petty village, or establishment for the consumption of bread and butter. We will pass with the celerity of the wind from one extreme of our almost immeasurable country to the other, tarrying only among the beautiful, the stupendous, the glorious, the sublime—now adoring amid the mountain array of N. Hampshire, anon marching o'er the giant waves of our inland seas—to-day standing on the tremendous brow of Ratadin the isolate monarch hill of Maine that rises amid a limitless pine forest seemingly the very empire and sensorium of dessolation—anon gathering flowers on the efflorescent prairies of Illinois—one hour kneeling with a tearful eye, swelling bosom and revering spirit on the hallowed dust of Bunker Hill, and the next pacing with moody brow, folded arms and measured tread the "dark and bloody ground"—and if there be any untold historical incident, any novel legend calculated to refine the feelings, elevate the mind or touch the heart, we will adventure a recital thereof.

If my proposal meets your approbation, Mr. Editor, you will in a day or two receive No. 1 of Sketches from your

POLICE REPORTER.

From the National Intelligencer.

VOTES IN THE SENATE,

From which the injunction of secrecy was removed by the Senate.

ON THE NOMINATION OF EDWARD EVERETT.

YEAS—Messrs. Bates Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps Porter, Prentiss, Rives, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Preston, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, Young—19.

ON THE NOMINATION OF CHARLES B. PENROSE.

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton Dixon, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Mangum Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Barrow, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Henderson, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright, Young.—22.

ON THE NOMINATION OF BELA BADGER.

YEAS.—Messrs. Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Evans, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Ind., Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge.—16.

NAYS.—Messrs, Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Henderson, Huntington, King, Linn, McRoberts, Merrick, Mouton, Phelps, Prentiss, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Young.—25.

Mr. Crittenden—The Alexandria Gazette says that it is thought the President will nominate Mr. Crittenden, late Attororney General, to the seat on the Bench of the Supreme court to be made vacant by the resignation of Judge McLean, just appointed Secretary of War.—Should this arrangement be made, and Mr. Crittenden be placed upon the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, the situation would be as greatly adorned by his high judicial attainments, as it would, no doubt, be consonant with his own feelings.—*Balt. Pat.*

GOV RITNER'S CASE.—The selection of Major Isaac Roach, as Treasurer of the Mint, is regarded with much favor in this community; but the case of Ex-Governor Ritner, is nevertheless considered one of peculiar hardship.—Immediately after his appointment, he obtained the very large security of $100,000—left his farm in Cumberland County, came on to Philadelphia, and entered upon the discharge of his duties. His sight has been somewhat impaired for several months, but at the time of his rejection by the Senate, he was able to see quite distinctly, and the prospect was of his speedy recovery. His friends had not the slightest idea of his rejection on the ground on which it took place, and we repeat therefore, that all the circumstances considered, his case must be deemed one of peculiar harshness and disappointment.—*Penna. Inq.*

A heavy Forgery.—The Southern Mail of last night brought us accounts of another heavy forgery, which unfortunately proved successful. The N. O. Bulletin of the 8th says:—"Intelligence has been received here that an individual calling himself John P. Caldwell had forged a letter of credit for $25,000 from the house of Maunsel, White & Co., of this city, upon the banking house of Brown, Brothers & Co., in New York, which latter firm is a branch of the English firm of that name in Liverpool. Caldwell is supposed to be the Englishman who forged certificates of deposits to a large amount upon several banks of this city last winter." The Bee states that the letter of credit was sent from Georgetown, D. C., based on a consignment of 1,011 bales of cotton.—*Penna. Inquirer.*

"I have never regarded the office of Chief Magistrate as conferring upon the incumbent the power of *mastery* over the popular will, but as *granting him the power to execute the properly expressed will of the People, and not to resist it.* With my mother's milk did I suck in the principles on which the Declaration was founded. That Declaration complained *that the King would not let the People make such laws as they wished.* Shall a President or an Executive officer undertake at this time of day, to control the people in the exercise of their supreme will? No. The People are the best guardians of their own rights. And it is the duty of the executive to abstain from interfering in or thwarting the sacred exercise of the law making functions of their Government."

Gen. Harrison's Speech at Dayton, Sept. 10, 1841, expressly approved by JOHN TYLER.

For the Gazette.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of delegates held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Allegheny, on Monday evening Sept. 15th, 1841, the various Societies were represented as follows:

Allegheny Temperance Society.—Dr. H. Hannen, John Sanderson, Rev. A. W. Black, Rev. J. T. Pressly.

Washington T. A. Society of Allegheny.—W. A. Irwin, W. B. Foster, Esq., John Kelly, A. W. Clark.

Washington T. A. Society of Pittsburgh.—C Kingsland, David Jewell, John Fields, Myers Barker.

First Ward T. A. Society of Pittsburgh.—W. B. Lowrie, Esq, D. Boyd, W. M. Shinn

Second Ward T. A. Society of Pittsburgh.—Moses Boreland, John McKee.

Third Ward T. A. Society of Pittsburgh.—Hon W. Porter, Dr Ro bert Wray.

Fourth Ward T. A. Society of Pittsburgh—Isaac Harris, Esq., David Kinkaid.

Fifth Ward T. A. Society of Pittsburgh.—J. A. Parkinson, J. R. Wilcox.

On motion of Mr. Irwin, the meeting was organized by the election of Dr. ROBERT WRAY, as Chairman, and W. M. SHINN, Secretary.

On motion of Judge Porter, *Resolved*, That it is expedient to call a general Western Convention of the friends of Temperance during the present autumn.

Mr. Irwin moved that a Committee of five, be appointed to fix the time and place of holding said convention: Adopted; and Messrs. Irwin, Porter, Lowrie, Hannen, and Clark, constituted the committee.

The committee having retired for a short time, reported through the chairman the following resolutions, which were severally adopted:

Resolved, That Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st of October next, will be the most suitable time to hold a Western Temperance Convention, and the city of Allegheny the place.

Resolved, That it be urged upon all Temperance Societies in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia especially, to be fully represented in said Convention.

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee consisting of one from each of the societies in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, whose duty it shall be to attend to all business connected with the proposed Convention.

Whereupon the chair appointed the following as the committee.

Dr. H. Hannen, of the Allegheny Temperance Society.

W. A. Irwin, of the Washington T. A. Society of Allegheny.

W. H. Clark, of the Total Abstinence Society of Allegheny

Rev. A. M. Bryan, of the Total Abstinence Society of Pittsburgh.

Cornelius Kingsland, of the Washington T. A. Society of Pittsburgh.

W. M. Shinn, of the First Ward T. A. Society of Pittsburgh.

M. Boreland, of the Second Ward T. A. Society of Pittsburgh.

Hon. W. Porter, of the Third Ward T. A. Society of Pittsburgh.

Isaac Harris, Esq., of the Fourth Ward T. A. Society of Pittsburgh.

J. E. Parkinson of the Fifth Ward T. A. Society of Pittsburgh.

On motion, Resolved, That the above committee have power to fill vacancies and add to their number.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers friendly to the cause of Temperance.

ROBERT WRAY, *Chairman.*

W. M. SHINN, *Secretary*,

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THE Saw Mill now occupied by Messrs. Scott, McKelvy & Wilson, I will sell on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to

JAMES B. MORGAN,

Sept 20.—d&wtf. at his residence near the Mill.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

WANTED, the above sum of money secured by real estate worth one hundred thousand dollars. The loan will be taken for for three or five years, and received as follows: On the first day of November $5,000, on the first of January 5,000, on the first of February 5,000, and on the first of March 5,000: interest paid semi-annually in any of the Banks of Pittsburgh. One half to be in good currency, the remainder in par funds. The above loan offers to guardians and others who may have money to place at interest, one of the safest investments ever offered in this county. It will be taken in sums of from two to five thousand dollars, or the whole amount.

Application addressed to E. M., left at the Gazette office, will be promptly attended to.

Sept. 17, 1841.—d&wtf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

W. M. & S. C. COOPER, WHOLESALE DEALERS,

No. 107, Wood street, Pittsburgh,

ARE just receiving a large supply of *Foreign and Domestic* DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, which they invite their customers and all others wishing to purchase to call and examine. Sept. 17, 1841.—w3t.

USURY.—Remarks upon Usury and its effects: a NATIONAL BANK, a REMEDY; in a letter, &c, by Whitehook. New York: Published by Harper & Brothers. For sale by

ALEX. INGRAM, Jr.,

Sept 16. 78 Market street.

ALMANACS FOR 1842.

MAGAZINE, Common, and German. and German English Almanacs, for 1842. Just published and for sale by ALEX. INGRAM, Jr., 78 Market street.

and INGRAM & M'CANDLESS,

Sept. 17.—d&w3t. 64 Wood st, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, acting assignees of Alexander Alcorn, late merchant, of the borough of Mount Jackson, county of Beaver, give notice that they will make a *pro rata* payment on all legal claims on file under said assignment, at the house of Peter Shoemaker, in the borough of Beaver, on Tuesday the 26th day of October, next.

JOHN FERGUSON,
HENRY WEYAND,
Assignees of Alexander Alcorn.

Sept. 17, 1841.—w6t.

September, 13, 1841.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court there will be exposed to public sale at the New Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the fourth day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, (late the property of Frederick Love, deceased,) situate in Pine Township, in said county, and bounded by land of Jacob Stroup, Daniel Deer and others, containing ninety-nine acres and forty-five perches, strict measure. For more particular description of said property, see petition filed with the Orphans' Court.

Test D. GILLELAND,
Guardian of the minor children.

T. L. M'MILLAN, Cl'k Orphans' Court.

Sept. 14.—d3t&wt4thOct.

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry, for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases indicative of Consumption.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS—So it is with those who neglect their COLDS and COUGH. At first you complain of having a Cold, which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles on the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting of florid blood and matter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid, the body becomes dry; the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at lenth the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flattering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms, "spare no time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs, whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

CURTISS & Co.,
General Agents for the West,

No. 19, St. Clair street, directly opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh. Price $1 00 per bottle.

Aug 20, 1841.—wly.

1842.

LOOMIS' ALMANAC, No. 8.—Just published by the subscriber, the above No. of the PITTSBURGH, and same No. of the MAGAZINE ALMANAC, Being the 41st No. of CRAMER'S continued, on a new and improved plan, for the year of our Lord 1842: being second after Bissextile, or Leap Year, and after the Fourth of July, the Sixty-seventh year of American Independence. Calculated by Sanford C. Hill, Esq., to equal, mean, or clock time, for the horizon and meridian of Pittsburgh, lat. 40 deg. 30 min. N. long 80 deg. W. of Greenwich; but will serve for the adjacent states without any essential difference. *Education, Friendship, Agriculture and Manufactures*, has been our motto in the publication of the Almanac, from our first number; and we are glad to state, judging from the increasing demand for our Annual, that our efforts to supply reading matter suitable for family use, is duly appreciated by an elightened public. *For sale in any quantity* by the publisher, and at retail by most merchants in the county.

LUKE LOOMIS, Agent,
No. 89 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Wanted clean Linen and Cotton Rags, and Tanners' Scraps, and highest market price allowed in exchange for school Books and Paper, at No. 89 Wood street. Sept. 1, 1841.—dtf&w3t.

BENJAMIN SIMMONS, Alderman. Office near the Canal, Federal street, Allegheny. March 16.—d3t&wtf.

CONSUMPTION CURED BY DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

IS there any one can doubt, after hearing the testimony of such a man as Robert Glenn, Steward of Frankford Poorhouse, in Philadelphia County, concerning Valentine Chapman, who was in that institution, and laboring under a severe Pulmonary Affection. His symptoms were a violent cough, pain in the side and breast, great loss of strength, with many other symptoms which seemed likely to produce a fatal termination in a very short time.—Suffice it to say, through the kindness of the steward, he was assisted to procure a few bottles of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, which gradually began to restore health and strength. He is at this time, notwithstanding the diseased state he was reduced to, performing the arduous duties of a daily laborer.

ROBERT GLENN,
Steward of Frankford Poorhouse.

For sale ONLY by CURTISS & CO.,

Aug. 20. General Agents for the West.

A VEGETABLE & Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be when properly persevered with, a certain cure for the only One Disease, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the Universal Root, of all disease, viz: Impurity or Imperfect circulation of the Blood.

In a period of little more than three years in the United States, they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment, over One Hundred Thousand persons, who were given over as incurable, by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases where every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

For testimonials and cases of cure, apply at Dr. Benjamin Brandreth's Office, No. 98 Wood street, between Diamond alley and 5th st., the only place in Pittsburgh, where the genuine Brandreth Pills CAN be obtained.

CAUTION.—DR. BRANDRETH NEVER APPOINTS DRUGGISTS and PEDLARS as his Agents therefore, if you wish to obtain the genuine vegetable universal Pills, never puchase at DRUG STORES or of PEDLARS—all the duly and only appointed agents who sell the TRUE Brandreth's Pills, have an ENGRAVED certificate of agency, dated the twelve months next preceeding, and have entered into bonds of $500 to sell only such pills as they receive from Dr. B., or his traveling agents, who invariably has a power of attorney, proved before the clerk of the county of New-York.

Observe!—When you purchase pills, ask to see the certificate of agency: all who sell the *GENUINE PILLS HAVE ONE*, signed Dr. B. Brandreth, in his own hand writing.

REMEMBER, the certificate is not letter press lithographed, or written—it is engraved. PRICE, 25 cents per box, with directions.

The following are the ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENTS for the sale of Dr. Benjamin Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, in Allegheny County, Pa. ☞Principal office, No 98 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Allegheny—Mr. John Glass.
East Liberty—Mr. Daniel Negly.
Wilkinsburgh—Edward Thompson.
Noblestown—John Johnson.
Stewarts Town—Chessman & Spaulding.
Clinton—Alexander Asdale.
Pleasant Hill—Presly Irwin.
Plum Township—David R. Coon.
M'Keesport—H. Rowland.
Fairview—George Power.
Birmingham—Peter Hoxworth
Elizabeth Town—C. F. Diehl.
Tarentum—Robert Smith Porter.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1841.—d&wly.

COUGHS! COUGHS!! COUGHS!

Miller's Cough Syrup,—This preparation, having stood the test of experience, is confidently recommended as being the best now in use, for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Whooping Coughs, Asthma, and the various affections of the Lungs.

The importance of early and prompt attention to Coughs and Colds cannot be too strongly urged, when it is so well known that consumption, so prevalent in this climate, makes its first approach with a cough or cold, often so slight as to cause no apprehension in the mind of the sufferer, until the disease becomes too deeply seated for medical skill to relieve.

In again calling public attention to this cough remedy, the proprietor would protest against its being classed among the thousand quack medicines yearly offered to the public; he publishes no certificates, they being too easily obtained and manufactured, to be any weight with an intelligent community, but renews the offer to *REFUND THE MONEY* in every case where a bottle of the Syrup is used according to the directions, without benefitting the patient.

Full Directions for use accompany each bottle.

Prepared and sold by L. WILCOX, Jr.
Successor to Dr. T. Miller, S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market st., Pittsburgh.
Nov 19, 1840.—d&wtf.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

—The subscriber will sell a beautiful Country Residence, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike Road, about 1½ miles from the City of Pittsburgh, and ½ a mile from the mouth of Saw Mill Run.—The premises consist of a cottage house 32 feet by 42, with basement finished in first rate style, with out-buildings, &c., and lot of about 2½ acres of ground, with the privilege of an out lot of 2 acres. Terms made known by application to the subscriber on the premises, or Robert Wood, Esq., Diamond, Pittsburgh. Possession can be had at any time

July 27—wtf. ISAAC EWAN.

TO CARPENTERS,

And persons Building, Repairing Dwellings, &c., &c.

H. HAMMOND'S Patent Upper and improved Lower Window-sash Springs, which have been recommended as a very superior article by many of the best carpenters in the country, amongst whom are T. Scott, J. Vogdes, A. Floyd, McClellan, J. Wilson, Pattersons, F Graham, Sterrit, Kerr, Kunigham, Miller, and many others in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, also many of the best carpenters in Washington city, Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c., &c., and took a premium at the exhibition of the "American Institute," New York, October 1838.

For sale at the Hardware stores of Messrs. Logan & Kennedy, Darlington & Peebles, S. P. Darlington, Whetwore & Wolff, Pittsburgh; Cadwell & Sheppard, Erie; Patterson, Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y., &c., &c., also at the Hardware Commission Houses of Stickney & Noyes, Baltimore; Carr & Keim, Livingston & Lyman, Philadelphia; E. Field & Co., N. Y.

These springs are labelled, warranted, and have with them necessary directions for putting in properly, and can be suited to all kinds of windows, for letting upper sash down. July 24.—d1w&w3m

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE, Sept. 3, 1841.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the River Monongahela, opposite to Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have declared a dividend on the Capital Stock, of four per cent for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 13th inst. JOHN THAW,

Sept 4.—w3t. Treasurer.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of Daniel Speers, late of this city, deceased, are required to make immediate payment. And all persons having claims will present them properly attested for settlement.

M. LEECH,
S. GEORGE,

Pittsburgh, Aug. 30.—d&w3t.* Executors.

STRAYED from the subscriber, at Dam No. 2, Monongahela River, a light Brindle Cow with several white spots, and one in the forehead. Any person giving information to the subscriber leading to her discovery, will be liberally rewarded.

Strayed away on August 22d, 1841.

CHARLES W. COREY.

Dam No. 2, Sept 2d, 1841. Sept 6—w3t.

LOGAN & KENNEDY,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

AND AGENTS FOR WILLIAM JESSOP & SONS, STEEL MANUFACTURERS,

No. 129 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH.

July 1, 1841—wly.

WM. L. DENISON,

DEALER IN STAPLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

No. 202, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

P. S. The subscriber respectfully solicits his former customers and the public in general, to call and examine for themselves. June 29.—wly.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Dan'l McMullin, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned Administrator for settlement, and all persons indebted to the estate will make payment without delay. The Books of the deceased is left in the hands of John Horner, Esq., for collection, who is authorized to receive payments and give receipts.

ROBERT GRAHAM, Administrator.
MARGARET M'MULLIN, Adminis'trx.

Wilkinsburgh, Aug 27. Aug 30—w6t.

Dissolution.—The partnership heretofore, existing betweeu David Hunt and William M. Wright, Dentists, 4th st., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th instant. All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make payment to Dr. D. Hunt, as soon as possible.

Removal.—Dr. David Hunt, Dentist, has removed six doors north-west of Market st., (in Fourth street,) to the house lately occupied by F. Cooper, where he may be consulted any hour during the day.—March 19, 1841—d3w&wly.

Pittsburgh Oil-Cloth Manufactory.

WARE ROOM, NO. 5 MARKET STREET.

J & H Phillips keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of GUM ELASTIC OIL CLOTHS, for Counters, Tables, Window Blinds, (green) Coach Canvass, Wagon, Boat, Dray, and Baggage covers, from 1½ to 3 yards wide.

OIL FLOOR CLOTHS.

A heavy article, from 1 to 6 yards wide, light do. 1 yard wide, a ⅓ cheaper than the heavy article. This article as worthy of attention, being fully equal in strength of impression to the above, equal in wear, and not liable to crack or peel off: made to match, the same as Ingrain Carpeting.

Halls and Rooms handsomely Fitted and Bordered to order. Old Oil Floor Cloths repaired or exchangd, when not too much worn.

Orders will be received at their Ware Room, No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets, or at the Factory, Allegheny City.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1841.—wly.

PAPER HANGINGS WAREHOUSE.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

No. 49 Market street, between 3d and 4th,

PITTSBURGH,

have always on hand an extensive assortment of Sat in glazed, Velvet, and Plain

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS,

Fire-boards Prints, Landscapes, Ornaments, &c.,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Housekeepers. Having superioi workmen in their employ, and making regular importations from the factories in France, their stock is constantly replenished with a variety of the latest patterns, of superior quality, which they will sell at the lowest prices and on accommodating terms

Having the Agency of the

CLINTON PAPER MILL

AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO,

they have at all times on hand a supply of

WRITING, WRAPPING, AND PRINTING PAPER

which they offer for sale, on approved credit, or in exchange for Rags and Tanners' Scraps, for which the highest market prices will given.

April 1, 1841.—w6m.

FOR SALE.

43 ACRES of Land, ¾ of a mile from the Marke House Allegheny City, particularly worth the attention of men who keep a Dairy, or work a Quarry.

ALSO, for sale, 21 acres of ground, 1 mile above the U. S. Garrison, fronting 400 feet on the Allegheny river, and lying between 2 lots belonging to Samuel Baird.

For terms, and all other information, apply in Pittsburgh to Hon. Thos. H. Baird, or to Walter H. Lowrie, Esq., J. N. PATTERSON.

Feb 4—wlamtf. for use, &c.,

NOTICE.—Estate of Joseph Welsh, late of the Borough of Lawrenceville, dec'd. Creditors and all persons interested will take notice, that letters of administration on the Estate of Joseph Welsh, late of Lawrenceville, Allegheny Co., Pa., who died intestate, have been duly granted by the Register of said County, to the subscriber; and all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make known the same to the said administrator without delay, at his residence in Lawrenceville.

STEPHEN H. SARBER.

Administrator of Joseph Welsh, dec'd, place of residence of Administrator, Lawrenceville, Allegheny Co. Pa. Aug. 30, 1841.—w6t.

H. H. M'CULLOUGH,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

N. E. Corner of Fourth and Wood sts., Pittsburgh,

HAS always for sale, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Patent Medicines of all kinds, among which are a fresh supply of Medicines just received from the importers. Indigo, Madder, Lac Dye, Logwood, Extract and Chipped, Fustic, Nic. Wood, Camwood, fresh ground, Blue Vitriol, Alum, Copperas, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Oil Vitriol, Linseed Oil, Spts. Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Japan, do., Black, do. for Leather, Red Lead, White Lead, Dry and ground in Oil, Lithrage, Paint Brushes, &c., to which he respectfully invites the attention of those wishing to purchase, as he will sell as low as any other house in the city.

July 16, 1841.

PAINTS STORE.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Dry and Mixed Paints, Varnishes, Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Putty, Window-Glass, assorted sizes, Brushes, &c., at their Paint Store, No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets, Pittsburgh. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

☞Necessary instruction given to purchasers, who wish to do their own Painting, gratis.

April 30—wly.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber desirous to visit Europe on account of bad health, will sell a lot of ground on Water street, in the City of Pittsburgh, fronting on the new wharf, between Market and Ferry streets, containing in front, on Water street, 35 feet, and in depth 80 feet. It is at present occupied by Mr. Revell as a tavern. This lot requires no comments as it is well known to be as good a stand as any in the city for a warehouse or stores. A reasonable time will be given for part of the purchase money.—The title indisputable. For further particulars inquire of the proprietor on Water street, No. 77, between Grant and Ross sts. WM. HOLLAND.

Sept. 14.—wtf.

IMPORTANT TO THE

AFFLICTED.

LINDSAY'S LINIMENT,

For the cure of all disorders which require an external application, either on man or beast.

ITS efficacious effect upon all bone complaints, weak joints, and those that have been dislocated, broken or otherwise injured, have been well tested. It is positively the best remedy, if thoroughly applied for sprains, burns, bruises, and for many cases of Rheumatism; for horses chafed by saddle, sprained shoulders, scratches, swelled limbs, cuts, wounds of any kind, weakness in the back, &c.—there is no composition that exceeds it. For weakness in the back, we would earnestly request the afflicted to give it a trial, as it will most assuredly cure it.

DIRECTIONS.—Wet a piece of sponge or soft rag with the Liniment and apply it to the sore or affected part.

☞Prepared only by the proprietor.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that my wife scalded her foot very badly. I applied Lindsay's Liniment to it, which relieved her of pain immediately, and in a few days her foot was perfectly well.

HIRAM WOOD.

Springfield, Sept 12, 1840.

This is to certify that I used Lindsay's Liniment on my son's foot which was badly cut, and from some cause threatened mortification; but hearing this liniment highly spoken of, I obtained and used it with great success. The wound commenced healing immediately, and in a few weeks my son was able to return to his work DAVID POTTS.

Sangamon County, Aug. 19, 1840.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with a most excruciating pain in my back, caused by a sprain.—Having heard of Lindsay's Liniment I bought a bottle; and after rubbing by myself with it I received immediate relief, and in a few days was restored.

GEORGE McDANIEL.

Springfield, Aug. 22, 1840.

This is to certify that my horse had a very sore back for several months, and by the application of Lindsay's Liniment it was speedily cured. As I know this Liniment to be a valuable article for sores and burns, I would recommend it to my fellow citizens. CHARLES BROADWELL.

Springfield, Nov. 10, 1840.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with great pain in my back, and that I was almost immediately cured by the application of Lindsay's Liniment. To those troubled in the same way, I would recommend this article as being superior to any I have ever tried.

E. PILCHER.

Springfield, Nov. 1, 1840.

This is to certify that my son's hand was very much diseased with the tetter, so much so, that when he would shut his hand the blood would start through the cracks in the skin. All remedies having failed, I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which has produced a thorough cure. THOMAS E. RANDALL.

Sangamon Co., Nov. 15th, 1840.

This is to certify that my son was distressingly afflicted in his knees, thighs and back, with a numbness or rheumatism. In vain I sought for relief until I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which by a few applications had the most happy effect, seeing my son so quickly cured. Joseph Freeman, a man in my employ, suffering with rheumatism, applied some of the liniment to his limbs and he also was speedily cured.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Lick Creek, Sangamon Co., Nov. 20, 1840.

This is to certify that one of my horses had the big head for about eighteen months. I applied Lindsay's Liniment according to directions, and the disease disappeared entirely. This article cannot be recommended too highly.

FRANCIS DORRELL.

Springfield, Nov. 15th, 1840.

This is to certify that I have used Lindsay's Liniment in a case of excruciating pain caused by a severe fall which fractured two of my ribs. It relieved me immediately of pain and effectually cured me in a short time. And I know from experience that this Liniment is a first rate article, I conceive it my duty to make known to the afflicted.

THOS. BROOKER.

Sangamon Co., Aug, 19th, 1840.

Has your horse a scum or film on the eye? If so, apply the Liniment on the hollow above the eye, two or three times a day and it will effectually remove it.

Have you a pain in the breast? Rub your breast thoroughly with Lindsay's Liniment, and you will obtain immediate relief.

Have you the tooth ache? Take the Liniment in your mouth, and also rub on the outside of the jaw, and it will generally remove the pain.

Have you a sore mouth? Wash it with Lindsay's Liniment, and it will be well in a short time.

Are your toes, fingers or ears frosted or poisoned? Lindsay's Liniment will positively cure them.

All diseases of this character are speedily cured by the use of Lindsay's Liniment.

We might add many other certificates, but deem it unnecessary, as the Medicine is cheap and can be tried and proven by those unacquainted with its extraordiary healing qualities. We are making arrangements to supply the increasing demand, and feel assured that perfect satisfaction will be afforded to all who use the atricle.

Proprietors, A. LINDSAY & BROTHER, *North West Corner of the Public Square, Springfiejd, Illinois.*

PRICE, 50 cents per bottle. A reasonable deduction will be made when sold by the gross or dozen.

☞*Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock and Co. Druggists, corner of Wood and Sixth streets, in the city o, Pittsburgh*, are the General Agents, and they are the only persons authorized to appoint sub-agents. They have the article constantly on hand and for sale.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND OWNERS OF HORSES.—*Receipt for the cure of the Big Head and Big Jaw in Horses.*—Take one bottle of Lindsay's Liniment, and add one ounce and a half of the best oil of Sassafras, mix it well in a cup together, and rub the diseased part twice a day with the mixture—rub hard with the ends of your fingers. By the use of two or three bottles the horse will be cured. The same mixture will cure Poll-Evil, Spavin, Sweney, Splint, and Fistula, as they are affections of the bone. and require the same treatment. Hold a hot shovel or flat iron near the affected parts after putting on the mixture. May 28.—wly.

TEETH EXTRACTED.

WASHINGTON BIDDLE & A M'BRIDE.

SURGEON DENTISTS.

(SUCCESSORS TO DR. WILLIAM BIDDLE.)

OFFICE No. 107 Smithfield street, nearly opposite the Methodist Church, at the corner of 7th and Smithfield streets, in the house lately occupied by Dr. Wm. Biddle.

INCORRUPTIBLE PORCELAIN TEETH

Inserted on plates or pivots, to resemble nature.—Filing, Scaling, Plugging and all other branches of Dentistry performed in the safest manner, on the most reasonable terms, and in such a way, as regards workmanship, as must give entire satisfaction to all who favor them with a call.

If their work is not performed in the most substantial and scientific manner, they agree that no charge shall be made therefor.

TEETH extracted without the slightest risk of fracture of the jaw or contusion of the gums, and with LITTLE OF THE PAIN ordinarily attendant on the operation, by means of the "Improved Extracting Forceps" recently invented by Dr. Wm. Biddle, and WITHOUT DOUBT THE BEST INSTRUMENT EVER INVENTED FOR THAT PURPOSE.

The undersigned confidently recommends to his friends and the community generally his former student, Washington Biddle, as a safe and experienced Dentist, and assures them his proficiency in his art is eqnal to that of the nndersigned, and that he practices after the method so successfully used by the undersigned.

He also takes pleasure in recommending Mr. A. M'Bride as a skilful and correct opperator.

WM. BIDDLE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 26, 1841.—w5mo.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

FROM LONDON, which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of thousands who have been cured in Consumptions, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, internally or externally; Dyspepsia, Fevers, Ague, Indigestion, Billious or Nervous Affections, and all diseases of the Liver, Yellow Fever, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tic Doloreux, Dropsy, St. Vitus's Dance, Epilepsy, Apolexy, Paralysis, Palsy, Green Sickness, and all obstructions to which the female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of the fairest portion of creation to their untimely graves: Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Asthma, Jaundice, Gravel, Stone, and all Urinary obstructions Fistula, Piles, Stricture, Ruptures, and Syphilis, in all its stages, Constipated Bowels, Worms, Scurvy, Itching of the Skin, King's Evil, and all Cutaneous Disorders, in short every complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject under all their various forms and names.

To prevent imposition by counterfeit or spurious Hygean Medicine, the above invaluable medicine is not to be obtained in any Drug store in the United States. For sale by

HENRY HARWOOD, *General Agent*,
corner of Grant and Second sts. Pittsburgh.

☞Sub-Agents Wanted; apply as above.☜

April 6, 1841.—wly.